The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BOARDING HOUSE.

The Modern Haven of Rest for the Weary.

Life in the Institution—An Elysium of Bliss for the Homeless—The Attractions of the Modern Hash Mill.

One of the modern institutions of the times, which in this Centennial year deserves more than a passing notice, is that haven of rest for the weary, the boarding house. The boarding house may be divided into three distinct classes: First class or fashionable boarding houses; second class boarding houses for persons of moderate means and immoderate pretensions, and third class or mechanics' and poor clerks' boarding houses. These three classes of dwellings are kept by all sorts of people, who, provided they do not wish to avail themselves of the hotel law, are not required to take out licenses and are at liberty to carry on business when and how they choose. They have increased largely in number during the past two years, partly owing to the high rents exacted in this city, which render it practically impossible for persons with modest incomes to keep house, and partly out of the growing indisposition of people to assume the cares and responsibilities of housekeeping when they can avoid them so cheaply and so reasonably as they now can.

A First Class Boarding House.

Take, as a specimen, one kept by a widow lady assisted by her married daughter and three single daughters. Mrs. W., the old lady, is the relict of a distinguished lawyer who died comparatively poor, and she having quarreled with his family, and her eldest daughter, Mrs. M., having made a mesalliance, they were obliged to take boarders. The girls are all good looking, well educated and accustomed to good society, so, upon the deatq of the father, it was decided to take a large house up town and receive a few gentlemen boarders—but gentlemen only. Operations were begun; and before long five young men, all of good position, were comfortably installed paying an average of $12 per week for board and lodging. Mrs. W. was soon a favorite with all, and Mrs. M. might have been, but for several reasons was not. First of all she worshipped Dick. Dick was her husband, a worthless vagabond, who was always away and always wanting money. Him she adored and him she held up as a model to all the boarders, and sang his praises at breakfast, dinner and tea. Then she was always sending Dick money, and was consequently in a state of chronic impecuniosity herself, and to remedy this she was wont to borrow money of her boarders, or at least one of them, a good-natured, easy-going fellow, who could not refuse (who could?) to advance a few dollars to the sister of three charming girls, who had evidently seen better times. And as Mrs. M. was hard up, and the dinner proportionately poor, the ladies would endeavor to compensate for the poverty of the menu by dilating upon their former greatness and the past glories of their late Uncle Ben. Then the young ladies, who in the days of their former prosperity had attended the Charity Ball, were never tired of telling of the dresses they used to wear, and the gentlemen they used to dance with. Mrs. M. was always most aristocratic when she had borrowed some money, and the girls were always most patronizing when they had bet gloves on something they could not possibly lose on, and Uncle Ben and his numerous excellent qualities were recited abundantly. When Mr. Brothers came home from a wedding and spoke of the beautiful floral decorations he had beheld, the sisters heard him out, and in chorus went him several better in their description of the floral tributes which decorated the coffin of their defunct Uncle Ben. When the dinner was poorest Mrs. M. would enliven the drooping spirits of her boarders by reciting the good things which decked the breakfast table on the occasion of her wedding. And so on, to the chapter's end. A more patient, a long-suffering set of gentlemen that the boarders at Mrs. W.'s and Mrs. M.'s are rarely met with. They put up with poor meals, worse attendance and the worse imposition for months, and all because they felt a genuine sympathy for gentlewomen in distress. But at last the climax came. Dick came home and bullied his wife and quarrelled with the boarders, who were totally neglected for his sake. He quarrelled with his sister-in-law and bullied his poor old mother-in-law and made himself so generally obnoxious that one by one the boarders left and sought other quarters, all inwardly vowing that they would never again take board with a family which had "seen better days."

Of course there are others of the first-class boarding-houses where few or none of the trials at Mrs. W.'s are met with, but these are mostly of the strictly humdrum, respectable kind, carried on in the style of private or family hotels. The inmates are frequently well-to-do married people, occupying a suite of rooms to each family, eating at separate tables and leaving each other as severely alone as possible. The life in houses of this sort is, as far as can be seen by the casual sojourner, as dull and uneventful as in an apartment or French-flat house. There being no common sitting-room or dining-table there is very little opportunity for the happening of those incidents and interchange of those amenities which render regular boarding-house life invariably diverting to say the least of it.

Life in a Second-Class Boarding House.

Their rates, varying not so much according to accommodations as in proportion to the anxiety of the applicant to live in any given district and in proportion to the self confidence of the landlady, run all the way from $5 to $10 per week for single rooms and board, with "fires invariably extra." These places are usually kept by widows, or, if the keeper has a husband, he is usually of the same stamp as Dickens' Mr. Tibbs and does not count. The widows have almost invariably, according to their own accounts, seen "better days," and been "suddenly reduced in circumstances," or they are "not regular boarding-house keepers," but having houses too large for their small families "receive a few select guests for a moderate compensation." The motive of these innocent deceptions is clear, the landlady wishes to be looked up to and respected as a hostess, not patronized and tolerated as a housekeeper—and she usually has her way.

Enter the house of Mrs. Brymmens on Fourth street. The boarders are at dinner. Mrs. Brymmens presides. She is a tall, bony, angular woman of about forty, not bad looking, but too strictly proper in appearance to suit an ordinary person. Rumor says she had a husband once, and no one can say she had not. But nobody ever saw, him living or dead. Mrs. Brymmens rarely speaks of him, but certain mysterious hints she drops at times have led to the acceptance of a sort of tradition in the house that he was an officer in the Federal army during the war and was killed in battle. Mrs. Brymmens strengthens this idea by occasionally waxing unduly patriotic in the cause of the Union and unnecessarily severe in denunciation of traitors. Next to Mrs. B. is the doctor, as he is called. The doctor is clerk in a wholesale drug store, hence his title and hence his assumption of medical gravity and professional dignity when a fellow-boarder sprains his ankle or cuts his finger. The doctor's neighbor is a Mrs. Wynne, wife of a commercial travelar, who is away ten months in the year. Mrs. Wynne is very amiable hnd slightly aristocratic when Wynne is away, and slightly amiable and very aristocratic when Wynne is at home. She knows every distinguished man, woman and child in the town, and has a way of speaking of all entertainments she attends as having been "patronized by the eclat of the town, and gone off with great elite" (pronounced elight). Mr. Sonet, a merchant, and Mrs. Sonet, who always call each other "dearest" at the table, and are heard quarreling loud and often in their own room; Miss Sonet, who plays with the piano, and sings at the boarders, and is always expecting an offer and never gets it, and three young men of the usual boarding-house stamp fill up the other places. Wynne happens to be home to-day and in very bad humor. He frowns at the soup; Mrs. Brymmens asks about the condition of the South. He smells suspiciously at the fish; Mrs. Brymmens suggests that the Centennial will be a glorious affair. Wynne does not answer, but turns his attention to the doctor and asks if the weather is not very unhealthy? The doctor makes a long address on that fruitful subject, and Sonet tries to put in a word, but every time he opens his mouth Mrs. Sonet asks him to pass something, and thus succeeds in keeping him quiet. The dinner progresses, when Mrs. Brymmens is called from the room. Miss Sonet is asked to take the head of the table; she does so, and Mr. Brown, a young man with a grandfather who wont die, takes occasion to pay her a compliment on the grace with which she presides. The doctor snubs him, but Miss S. looks pleased, grins and tries to blush, and goes up stairs after dinner, convinced that Brown is "going to speak."

And so on from day to day. If a boarder is punctual in paying his bills, he may grumble; if unpunctual, he may not. If a man has a wife and pays board for two, he ranks above a single man and may grumble and bully twice as much; if he has a wife and daughter, and pays board for three, he may bully and grumble three times as much. On Sunday everybody wears his or her best; turkey (with hot cranberry sauce, a characteristic boarding house viana), takes the place of the week day joint, and Mrs. Brymmens substitutes religious sentiment for patriotic fervor, and asks diligently about the sermons, while Mrs. Wynne asks patronizingly who was on the avenue, and if there were any handsome dresses.

When a new boarder comes into the house, be it a gentleman or lady, that person is regarded with great suspicion, and for a few days, at any rate, all the old boarders keep close together, get uncommonly intimate, and conspire, by rude staring and stage whispering, to make the new comer as uncomfortable as possible. The landlady introduces her new guest to all the others on the first opportunity, taking occasion to accompany each introduction with a brief biography of the person introduced. This she often supplements afterwards with mysterious hints as to the family connections and business prospects of her guests, which leaves the stranger in a more uncomfortable condition than ever, until by companionship and that close intimacy which is the most objectionable feature of boarding-house life, he gets to know everybody's business and everybody gets to know his, and mutual regard or mutual contempt is engendered, when everything goes on as usual.

Apart from the characters here lightly portrayed, there are the servant girl and colored waiter who, whether by reason of having so many masters and mistresses, or because of the familiar relations which usually obtain between them and the boarders, are more impertinent, lazy and generally worthless than even in any hotel. They read your letters, feel the weight of your trunk, count your linen, examine inscriptions on the backs of your pictures, steal your cologne, purloin your powder, borrow your books, insist upon regarding all the loose change in your pockets as their rightful perquisites. Life in boarding-houses would not be quite half what it is if boarding-house servants could be abolished by act of the Legislature.

In a Third-class Boarding House.

The third-class boarding-houses, the houses of poor-clerks and other impecunious persons. Their rates for board and single rooms average $6 per week, and are usually payable in advance. Houses of this class are kept by widows of limited means, men with small business and smaller capitals, broken-down hotel-keeper and others. They are vulgarly known as "hash-houses" owing to the great popularity, at least among the proprietors, of the dish expressively called "hash." In the higher circle of life this dish is often euphemistically called "ragout;" but among the simple folks now under consideration it is plain "hash"—and they have plenty of it. Not to put too fine a point upon it, their whole existence may be described as a sort of hash in which the good, bad and indifferent are so indiscriminately blended as to produce a tolerably passable and altogether unique whole. The better side of human nature is seen oftener in these unpretending boarding-houses than in those of the higher classes. And if some of the boarders do sit at table in summer without their coats, and if the lady boarders do come down to breakfast sometimes with their hair in curl-papers, and if the boarders do put their knives in the butter and in their mouths, do put their elbows on the table, there is, nevertheless, a great deal of good to be found in these places. Many a poor clerk out of employment has had cause to be thankful to his landlady for the long credit she has given him and the free board and lodging he has got from her when he was unable to pay for it. And these landladies have a great deal to bear from the class of people they deal with. It is considered legitimate sport among a certain class of blackguards to cheat boarding-house keepers, and many a poor woman struggling hard for a living has been the victim of what are known to the profession as "boarding-house bilks." For unless a boarding house is regularly licensed under what is known as the hotel law, the keeper can not legally detain a boarder's luggage and effects for an unpaid bill, and even if he could it would generally be found that by the time the landlady's patience was exhausted, or perhaps long before, all the convertible effects of the delinquent boarder had been stealthily removed and converted into cash, either at a pawnbroker's or at a second-hand clothing store. To sue would, of course, be useless, and so the boarding-house keeper is not unfrequently the victim of well-meaning, but impecunious persons and of regular swindlers, who, to use their own phrase, "find moving cheaper than paying rent."

Concluding Reflections.

Boarding-house keepers are, as a rule, averse to match-making, and view with marked disapproval any matrimonial tendencies in their boarders. Mild flirtation they allow and even encourage, but two single boarders pay more than one married couple, and they object decidedly to marriages.

Boarding-house keepers rarely have any very pronounced religious views, and are tolerant of all opinions, except those which require their professors to eat fish on Fridays when fish is scarce and dear, and strict in regard to the non-use of the piano on Sunday.

Boarding-house keepers are usually very careful of the eyesight of their guests, and denounce reading by gaslight. They also consider large fires unhealthy and early fruits and vegetables indigestible.

Boarding-house keepers have a marked partiality for persons holding or having held public offices, and ex-aldermen, ex-commissioners, ex-judges, ex-assemblymen, ex-coroners, clerks in public positions, and all who can excusably tack "Hon." to their names are liberally dealt with.

Boarding-house keepers, particularly of the second and third classes, always pay their grocers' bills on Saturday, and—all the boarders know it.

Boarding-house keepers have a fixed idea that all small rooms are "cozy."

Boarding-house keepers, whose servants sleep in the basement, believe, as an article of faith, that sleeping at a high altitude is in accordance with every hygienic principle; those who store their servants in the attic have always twenty-three good reasons, founded upon scientific grounds, why sleeping near to the earth is not beneficial to health.

Boarding-house keepers, lastly, are invariably boarding-house keepers.

THE WORK OF THE OIL MEN.

An Interesting Description of the Oil Business—The New Strikes and What they Amount To—Bonanzas Very Scarce.

[*Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

OIL CITY, January 29, 1876.

Fortune has evidently again deigned to smile on Oildom, and, as a consequence, a satisfied look is noticeable on the faces of producers as they contemplate or anticipate the "good time coming" for which they have been waiting so long. For the past two years the price of oil has been insufficient, a good portion of the time, to defray the necessary expenses of production. Hence it is that the depression which prevailed throughout the country has been sorely felt in the oil regions.

This condition of affairs was caused, as all know who know anything about the business, by over production, and the improved outlook is directly attributable to decreased production, together with an increased demand for consumption. An idea of the decrease in production may be formed from the fact that the average

Daily Production

for the month of December, 1874, was 27,682 barrels, and for the same month, 1875, 23,254 barrels—a decrease of 4,428 barrels. The total production of the region in 1874 was 10,950,730 barrels, and in 1875, 8,787,506 barrels—a decrease in 1875 of 2,163,224 barrels. That the consumption is rapidly increasing is made apparent from the fact that shipments are much larger than heretofore. The reports of the different pipe line companies show that their daily shipments are now largely in excess of their receipts, and from the following it will be seen that the exports thus far this year exceed those of last:

Exports Since January 1st.

	1876.	1875.
From New York......galls.	8,520,518	5,803,451
From other ports.....galls.	5,208,444	3,878,128
Total	13,728,962	9,681,579

From this it will be seen the exports thus far this year exceed those of the same time last year 4,047,383 gallons, or nearly 97,000 barrels.

In the producing districts the week, of which this day is the close, has been marked by no very important occurrence. Three or four wells have been completed in Butler county, near Petrolia, two of the most important of which—R. Jennings', on the Fletcher farm, and Weir & Co.'s, on the Sheakley—are hopelessly dry. Several small pumpings have been finished near Millerstown, the best of which will not produce more than thirty-five barrels per diem. It is a noticeable and somewhat singular fact, that many of the wells completed in what was thought to be new good territory prove failures.

In the McKean district the excitement is dying out. The entire daily production of the district is only about 330 barrels, not enough to influence the market very materially either way. Some excitement has been occasioned by the striking of the Harsh & Shreiber well, on the W. Beardsley farm, near Limestone, N. Y., about six miles north of Bradford. It made a few small flows, but will probably decline and never prove much of a producer.

Many of the operators who left the upper oil fields, in Venango county, to operate in the lower fields, in Butler county, are now returning to the upper country.

The Market

during the week has been characterized throughout by a strong and buoyant feeling. On Monday the market opened at $1,82¼ for United, and $1,83¾ for Conduit. Sales aggregated about 75,000 barrels at prices ranging from the opening prices down to $1,80 at which the market closed. Shipment was quoted at $2,02¼a2,03¾.

Tuesday the feeling was improved and the prices of United well certificates, appreciated to $1,85. Sales aggregated 125,000 barrels. Considerable Conduit and Union changed hands at $1,84¾a1,86¼, and P. T., Grant, Relief and Karns at $1,76¾a1,77¼. Shipment, $2,03¾a2,06¼.

The feeling Wednesday was unimpaired and the advance continued. United sold at $1,83¾a1,88 1-8 Conduit at $1,87¼a1,89¾; and Union at about the same figures. But little doing in shipment at $2,90¾a2,10.

A further appreciation in value was the distinguishing characteristic of the market. Thursday United advanced to $1,92½ and the other lines in proportion. Sales of shipment were reported at $2,10a2,12½.

Friday morning the Standard Company sold several large lots and caused a slight depression, which, however, lasted but a short time, when the advance continued. United closed at $1,94⅝; Conduit and Union $1,95, Pennsylvania, Relief, Karns and Grant at $1,85a187½. Shipment $2,11¼a2,13¾.

Saturday morning the market opened moderately firm at the closing quotations of Friday. Several large lots were sold, and the market forced down to $1,92a1,93¾. At the figures a few sales were made, but the weaker feeling was only of short duration, and the market soon advanced again, and sales were made before the close of Union, per package paid to the 1st of April, at $1,98¾. United closed at $1,96¼ bid, and $1,96¾ asked. Conduit was also quotable at these figures. The transactions were quite large. For shipment $2,12¼ was bid, and $2,15 asked.

The Prices.

The following table shows, in the first column, the opening price each morning of the week, in the second the highest point of the day, and in the third the closing quotation:

Monday.........	$1,81¾	$1,82½	$1,80
Tuesday........	1,80	1,84¾	1,83¾
Wednesday.....	1,83¾	1,88¾	1,88½
Thursday.......	1,87⅛	1,95	1,92½
Friday...........	1,92½	1,96¼	1,94⅝
Saturday.......	1,94⅝	1,97½	1,96⅝

These prices, it should be borne in mind, are for United certificates strictly fresh, for oil at the wells.

CALIBAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Prince Bismarck is again reported ill.

—There is another little breeze in Hayti.

—Prince Bagnatian Mouchrausky, of Russia, is dead.

—France is now welcoming the peripatetic potato bug to its hospitable shores.

—From all accounts it seems that the battle at the polls in Spain, was a draw fight.

—The funeral of Congressman Starkweather will take place at Norwich, Conn., to-day.

—Mrs. John Erick died in Omaha on Friday from the effects of a dose of arsenic taken while insane.

—John H. Lockey, of Loomiuster, Mass., has failed. The liabilities are $93,000, and the assets $50,000.

—They call it being crushed under the car of Jug-gernaut when the sinous whisky dealer squeals in Chicago.

—There! you might have known it. Already there's talk of battering down the barrier between Ritualism and Rome.

—Emperor Francis Joseph has written a highly eulogistic letter to the Hungarian Ministry deploring the death of Deak.

—The indictment mill keeps grinding up "crooked" whisky dealers in Chicago; twelve of them passed through it on Saturday.

—The Democratic Congressmen did not hold a caucus in Washington on Saturday night, but postponed it until to-morrow evening.

—A boy aged thirteen years, a son of Rev. C. H. Nachtrie, of Berea, O., was drowned on Friday by falling into the river at that place.

—A large fire occurred at Shelbyville, Ky., on Sunday morning. It is supposed it was caused by incendiaries, who hoped for plunder.

—Four men, while filling a lime kiln, at Columbia, Pa., on Saturday, were overcome by the gas, and fell into the pit. Only one of them was rescued alive.

—At McEwin Station, Humphrey county, Tenn., on Saturday, an old man named Jackson was deliberately murdered by a saloon-keeper named Pemberton.

—It is asserted that Prince Bismarck has proposed to the German Federal Council that the decree of last spring prohibiting the export of horses be annulled.

—T. M. Vail, of Iowa, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, will be appointed Superintendent immediately on the resignation of Col. Bangs.

—The *Herald's* London telegraphic correspondence of yesterday notes a "great desire to purchase American securities, especially Government and railway bonds."

—The Kentucky Legislature has adopted resolutions looking towards increasing immigration, and also in respect to the memory of the late Governor Thos. E. Bramlett.

—Trains are running over the new trunk line from Omaha to St. Louis. The route is over the Missouri Pacific to Atchison, A. & N. to Lincoln, and B. & M. to Omaha.

—New York Roman Catholics are trying to raise one million dollars to start a new daily newspaper to keep them straight before the public on the school question and kindred topics.

—The *Courier-Journal* professes to speak the sentiments of the Southern people, especially Kentuckians, when it demands a favorable vote on the Texas and Pacific Railroad resolutions.

—The Grand Jury at Denver, Col., has returned an indictment for murder against eight of the Italians who are believed to have butchered four of their fellow countrymen in that city last fall.

—Pforzheimer, Dreyfus & Keller, wholesale jewelers of New York, have suspended. The liabilities are placed at $114,000, and assets at $150,000. An extension and prompt resumption are hoped for.

—The widely different accounts which reach us from the respective combatants in Turkey, immediately after each fight, evince an aptitude for mendacity which even the Spanish telegraph operators might envy.

—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* propounds a very hard conundrum when it closes a long discussion of the currency question with the remark: "who will bring in (to Congress) a measure for the resumption of prosperity?"

—The New York State Loan and Trust Company has been placed in the hands of a receiver. Depositors and creditors have been paid in full. Stockholders will receive twenty-five per cent. The capital was one million dollars.

—Brooklynites are fighting the gas companies by using oil, and the companies have reduced prices a dollar a thousand, but the people yet hold out and seem to hold the winning card.

—The latest cablegram is to the effect that Nilsson and Albani have refused to sing in the concerts at the Casino of Nice on the ground that it is the resort of gamblers. Respectable American families are deserting Nice for the same reason.

—Superintendent Walling, of New York, is getting roundly abused by the city press for his summary proceedings in arresting, without a warrant, the principals in the McKenzie-Bridges elopement case.

—A *Tribune* correspondent writing from Philadelphia makes the chances "rosy" for Gov. Hartranft in the Presidential race, and very highly eulogizes the high administrative abilities displayed by our Centennial Governor.

—John S. Burdett, Treasurer of West Virginia, has been found guilty of the articles of impeachment, and removed from office by a vote of twenty to three. The impeachment trial of E. A. Bennett, Auditor of State, will be commenced to-day.

—John Stillwagen, a private banker of Buffalo, who suspended last Monday, committed suicide last Saturday night by drowning in the Erie basin. There was about $4,000 in his pockets. The assets of the bank are $119,000, and the liabilities $108,000.

—The Russian Budget for 1876 shows an estimated surplus of about seventy thousand dollars. This is not much, and if there is any trouble around the Golden Horn it is likely to disappear very rapidly and show a long list of figures on the deficit side of the Czar's ledger.

—Mr. Ernest Renan writes from Palermo to Paris: "What is history itself but the ironical and incongruous association of ideas? Everything has its value as a souvenir, and the monuments of the past must be accepted as the past has bequeathed them to us. Our duty is simply to preserve them."

—Canada went a little too far in creating a High Court of Appeals to allow litigants to take their cases there as a court of last resort, instead of appealing to the English Privy Council. This was done by law, and Her Majesty has refused to ratify the act, and Canada takes the back track.

—A Berlin dispatch says the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, Prince Gortschakoff's organ, declares that European interference in the present state of Cuban affairs is unnecessary. The differences relative to the interpretation of the treaty of 1795 concern merely Spain, not America. Europe is uninterested.

—A dispatch from Elmira, New York, says Frederick Dockeray, whose case excited so much interest in connection with Cuban affairs some time since, and who was taken from Havana to Spain, and there imprisoned, has escaped, and is now in London, from which city he has written to his mother, who resides near Elmira.

—On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, while John James and Wm. Widders, of West Cleveland, were returning home, walking in the road, they were struck by a horse and buggy and both seriously injured. Widders will probably die. The night was dark and rainy, so that they did not hear or see the approach of the vehicle.

—The *Globe-Democrat* (McKee's paper) of Saturday says: "A report has gained currency in the papers that Mr. McKee's health has been greatly impaired by the trial now in progress. There is not a word of truth in it. Mr. McKee is not one of the 'breaking-down' kind; and his health has not been better for twenty years than it is at the present writing."

—They say that Jay Gould's wedding present to Miss Dillon, of New York, when she married the other day, consisted of a solid silver dinner set, with silver fruit and flower vases, the whole valued at several thousand dollars. It is worth a girl's while to marry when Jay Gould is around with a wedding present, but if he is not, ten chances to one it isn't.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* opposes the Democratic proposition to reduce the pay of Professors at West Point and says to reduce "the pay that does not now afford much more than the ordinary necessaries of life, is parsimony, not economy, and such meanness is not in accord with the spirit of a people that look to education as the source of the safety of the republic."

—Switzerland has drawn up a new federal law, prescribing obligatory going to school up to the creature's twentieth year, although after the sixteenth year four hours a week may pass as the maximum of attendance. No ecclesiastical teachings or Bibles of any religion are allowed in the public schools. William Tell's head was always level, and those of all his sons likewise. You couldn't get an apple to roll off them.

—Hon. ex-Senator Cowan is the latest financial doctor, who proposes to cure the body politic of the currency ailment. In brief, his plan is to fix the price of greenbacks at eighty-five cents, what they are worth now. He thinks there would not be much gold needed to do this, because, if the people could only get eighty-five cents in gold for the greenback they would be satisfied with the greenback, and so not want to make the exchange.

—A Tiffin (Ohio) dispatch reports the discovery there of a child supposed to be Charlie Ross. His photograph has been sent to Mr. Coss at Philadelphia, who admits that the boy bears a close resemblance to his son, and asks that he be kept until Mr. Ross reaches there. The child was left there in October last by two men who have not since been seen. He gives his name as Charlie Skates, and says he came from Cincinnati.

—The Turkish legation in Washington denies the truth of the report that the Sultan owns bonds of the national debt to the amount of £8,000,000, and that he exacted full interest while others would for the time being receive only one-half. The Turkish legation also denied as being without foundation the rumors relating to ill treatment inflicted upon Armenians, it being alleged that in order to escape violence they embraced Islamism.

—The Philadelphia *Times*, speaking of the discord among the Democrats at Washington, says: "We have had the sheet-lightning and low mutterings of this tempest in our State for a year past, and now we are about to have a healthy shindy among the Democratic magnates, and probably a better atmosphere thereafter. Certainly the Democracy can't make its leadership any worse by a row, no matter how it terminates; and we rather like to see it coming."

—The *Tribune* discusses the insanity plea in murder cases, and strongly pleads for a remodeling of the laws affecting such testimony. It thinks as the laws stand now matters have got down so fine that a crazy cousin is a God-send to the murderer. The lines ought to be drawn closer, for certainly we cannot long go on in the present hap-hazard way without bringing criminal courts into contempt, and thus greatly endangering the safety of society.

—A new bill just introduced in the New York Legislature makes the Trustees of savings banks liable to the full extent of their real and personal property for any maladministration of the affairs of the bank by its officers; and further provides that the willful misuse of any of the funds or securities of the bank by its officers, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10,000, or imprisonment for not less than a year, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

—A large number of citizens of Omaha have left during the past week for the Black Hills, and many persons are *en route* from the East. Much trouble is anticipated with Indians in that section this summer. The Arrapahoes, who have been South this winter, say they are all determined on war for the possession of the Black Hills country, and are prepared for it. It is not thought that the Government will interpose to keep miners out, but may leave them to protect themselves.

—Patrick Gartlandt and wife were found on Saturday morning, near their farm, five miles south of Rockford, Ill., frozen to death. They had been doing some marketing during the day, and at night started home in an open wagon. Both were probably under the influence of liquor. Mrs. Gartlandt either fell from the wagon or was thrown from it, and striking in the road face downward, was frozen to death in that position. Her husband was found near the hog pen of his place, also frozen stiff.

—A confidence man named J. L. Termer, of Terry, Ill., has confessed to being one of a gang of burglars who robbed a bank in Quincy, Ill., in February, 1874, of $350,000 in bonds and $84,000 in cash. He says he was given the bonds and the others took the cash. He says the bonds are buried near Chambers' Junction, Iowa, and the Chief of Police of Evansville, Ind., has just returned from a search, which was unsuccessful. There is forty thousand dollars reward offered for the recovery of the bonds by the bank, and it is probable that Termer will be taken to Iowa to make good his confession.

—Hancock, of Texas, wants to have the Treasury accumulate $100,000,000 in gold by the 1st of March next, and apply it forthwith to the retirement of a like amount of greenbacks, $60,000,000 of which he would destroy as soon as redeemed and $40,000,000 of which he would retain as a reserve. He thinks that in this way greenbacks could be brought to par, and the resumption act be made a dead-letter by next June. That would be excellent, barring, of course, the inevitable panic which the sudden contraction would cause; but how would Mr. Hancock get that amount of gold in so short a time? Bristow, who is hard-money to the bone, finds this a serious question. Has Hancock thought of it?

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 29.—In the Senate to-day bills were introduced to make habitual drunkenness for one year sufficient cause for a divorce, and to punish interference with buoys, lamps and signal lights by heavy fine and imprisonment.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—The joint resolution to investigate Senator West's election passed to a third reading to-day. Amendments offered, including the names of Pinchback and Eustis, were lost after a lengthy debate. Mr. Wiltz denied in the House knowledge of any document going to show that Senator West procured his election by means of bribery and corrupting members of the Legislature by which he was chosen, declaring that he had not heard of it till this morning, notwithstanding the statement was published in the New York *Tribune*.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, January 29.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson (Miss.) special to-night says it is reported that the committee have evidence rendering the impeachment of Lieutenant Governor Davis certain. There is no question about Superintendent of Education Cardozo's guilt. He will certainly be removed. The committee investigating the case of Governor Ames are reticent. Notwithstanding voluminous testimony, the impression prevails that the impeachment will not be passed, as conviction is regarded uncertain.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—A joint resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress from Kentucky to vote and use their influence in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill now before Congress, passed the Kentucky Senate to-day by a vote of 25 to 6.

THE FLOODS.

Inundations in Southern Indiana and in the Neighborhood of Louisville — Railway Travel Interrupted.

LOUISVILLE, January 30. — The present flood from the Ohio overflow in and around Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville and Southern Indiana is the greatest and most damaging that has occurred for years. The Ohio ceased swelling last night, and this evening is receding slowly. The absence of a flood gate at the outlet of the creek in Louisville allowed a large quantity of water from the river to rush in on part of the city. Yards, cellars and the lower stories of houses and workshops were filled with water, but no loss of life or serious damage to property has occurred. In Southern Indiana the flood caused considerable damage to private property, and railroads, especially the Louisville & Indianapolis. Passengers coming from Chicago have been taken over several circuitous routes, going first to Mitchell, thence Jeffersonville, thence to North Vernon, and from there to Cincinnati. The most serious wash-away on the Louisville & Indianapolis road is between Rockford and Columbus, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Road between Brownstown & Mitchell. Twenty cars of stone were taken over the O. & M. to-day to repair the damage at the wash-away. It is expected the repairs will be completed to-day, and travel will be all right again to-morrow over the damaged road.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Speaker Kerr Not a Candidate—Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, the Favored Man of the Democracy.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—J. H. Reall, of this city, makes public the following letter from Speaker Kerr concerning the Democratic ticket to be placed in nomination the present year:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1876.—J. H. Reall, Esq., Philadelphia.—Dear Sir: Several days ago I received by mail, accompanied with your card, an article over your name, published in the Delaware County *Democrat* of December 30th last. I perused the article with much interest, and many of its views meet my unqualified approval. But I have only time to thank you for your very kind reference to me in that article, and say that it is not my desire in any degree whatever that my name shall be used in connection with the National ticket. The Indiana Democrats will present to our next National Convention another of her sons as a candidate for the Presidency—Governor Hendricks—in whose advocacy for that place I will stand with them in hearty co-operation. My judgment is that our friends this year cannot do better, if so well, than to nominate Governor Hendricks.

I am, with great respect,

Very truly yours,

M. C. KERR.

Suspensions in Boston.

BOSTON, January 29.—Patrick Donohue, bookseller and publisher of the Boston *Pilot*, has suspended. His liabilities are $300,000 and his assets $215,000. Several minor failures have recently taken place.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Union Republican Congressional Committee.

The Finance Question Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1876.

Union Republican Congressional Committee.

The following is the Union Republican Congressional Committee agreed on by the Republican caucus to-night: Alabama, Representative Charles Hays; Arkansas, Senator S. W. Dorsey; Colorado, Senator A. A. Sargent; Florida, Senator S. B. Conover; Illinois, Senator John A. Logan; Indiana, Representative M. C. Hunter; Iowa, Representative James Wilson; Kansas, Representative W. A. Phillips; Kentucky, Representative John D. White; Louisiana, Senator John D. West; Maine, Representative Eugene Hale; Massachusetts, Representative Henry L. Pierce; Michigan, Representative Jay A. Hubbell; Minnesota, Representative H. B. Strait; Mississippi, Senator James L. Alcorn; Nebraska, Senator P. H. Hitchcock; Nevada, Representative William Woodburn; New Hampshire, Senator A. H. Cragin; New Jersey, Representative C. H. Sinnockson; New York, Representative Thomas C. Platt; North Carolina, Representative John A. Hyman; Ohio, Representative Charles Foster; Oregon, Senator John H. Mitchell; Pennsylvania, Senator Simon Cameron; Rhode Island, Representative L. W. Ballou; South Carolina, Representative A. S. Wallace; Tennessee, Representative Jacob M. Thornburgh; Texas, Senator Morgan Hamilton; Vermont, Representative C. H. Joyce; Virginia, Representative Wm. H. H. Stowell; Wisconsin, Representative J. M. Rusk; Territories—Idaho, Delegate Theo. Bennett; Dakotah, Delegate J. H. Bidder; New Mexico, Delegate S. B. Elkins; Washington, Delegate Orange Jacobs. Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, West Virginia, California, Montana, Wyoming Territory and the District of Columbia have no representation.

House Proceedings.

The House met as if in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Eden in the Chair, for general debate. No business whatever was to be transacted, and very few of the seats of members were occupied.

Mr. SCHLEICHER opened the debate with a speech on the financial question. He advocated the speedy return to a coin basis, which he held could alone give that confidence necessary to secure the investment of capital and consequent business. He would first resume payment of the fractional currency next June, redeeming one million a month, beginning with the smallest denomination. Then he would commence to redeem legal tender notes, destroying all the redeemed currency, and this plan he would keep up till it was all destroyed. He calculated that this could be done in three and a half years without any shock to business, and then there would be left a national bank circulation redeemable in gold and silver on demand. The means for this operation might be obtained, first, by the use of all the surplus gold in the Treasury, then by the use of the $30,000,000 paid annually to the sinking fund, which was no more sacred than the payment of past due promissory notes, and then by the issue of $150,000,000 of five per cent. bonds, and their sale for gold. Contraction formed no part of this scheme for resumption. The only sale of bonds for currency that he would advocate, would be for the purpose of obtaining funds to meet the deficiencies of the current expenses of the Government caused by the appropriation of gold, and then he would, have this currency at once paid out to remain in circulation until its turn it was redeemed, which would occur but once or twice, because as soon as the currency had reached par, gold, silver and currency would appear indiscriminately in the receipts of the Government as well as in its disbursements.

Speeches on finance were also made by Messrs. Ward and Campbell, and against a protective tariff by Mr. Mills, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1876.

District of Columbia Investigation.

It is said that Representative Buckner will to-morrow introduce a resolution in the House for an investigation of the affairs of the District of Columbia since the repeal of the act providing for a Government for the District.

Redemption of National Bank Notes.

The receipts of National bank notes at the Redemption Division of the Treasury for this month have been larger than ever before, and up to the close of business yesterday aggregated nearly $20,000,000.

Reductions of Duties.

It is said to-night that the Ways and Means Committee will introduce a bill in the House to-morrow in which various important reductions of duties will be recommended.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

Osages Steal a Herd of Cattle—Pursuit by Troops — Three Indians Killed and a Number Wounded.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., January 29. — A special to the Leavenworth *Times* from Camp Supply, I. T., says: On the night of the 19th inst. a messenger arrived at this post with news that a party of Osages had stolen fifty head of cattle from the camp of Lee & Reynolds, about thirty-five miles south of this place. The herders followed the trail for fifteen miles, but being unable to overtake the Indians, had been sent into this place to procure aid. Maj. Gordon, of the Fifth Cavalry, commanding the post, immediately ordered pursuit, and Lieut. Bishop, with one hundred and fifty men, started the same night, with orders to punish the Indians should the latter be overtaken, if necessary to pursue them to their agency, and demand the surrender of the thieves and stolen stock. Scout Amos Chapman accompanied the command as guide. A detachment returned to-day, bringing as prisoners three squaws, one boy and thirty-five Indian ponies. About noon on the 25th Lieut. Bishop arrived near the Indian camp, located in high grass, their ponies grazing on a neighboring hill. Dismounting his men, and favored by a hazy atmosphere, the Indians were taken by surprise. The latter, being dismounted, were unable to escape, and rather than surrender, made a determined fight. Three Indians were killed and several wounded, who escaped, and the whole band dispersed with one exception. All lodges were burned. One old squaw declared she would rather be killed than go as a prisoner, and she was left the sole occupant of the camp. The stolen cattle had been slaughtered before the Indians were overtaken. The prisoners acknowledged the guilt of their band, and the loss they have received will serve as a check to future raids, and the punishment upon them has been richly deserved for their depredations for some years in this section.

Captain Boynton's Life Saving Apparatus.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Capt. Paul Boynton swam from Alton, Ills., to this city today, a distance of twenty-five miles, in his life saving apparatus. The steamer Desmet, with a large excursion party on board, met him ten miles above the city, and accompanied him from that point, affording those on board an opportunity of seeing the practical working of his invention. The Captain left Alton at 5:30 A. M., and arrived here about 3 P. M. An immense crowd was on the bridge and levee to witness his arrival.

MEETINGS.

☞ I. O. O. F.—A SPECIAL Session of the GRAND LODGE OF PA., will be held at LAYFAYETTE HALL, on MONDAY, January 31st, at 3 P. M., to admit Past Grands to the Grand Lodge, and a Lodge of Instruction will be held in the evening at the same place at 7 o'clock sharp, at which Fifth Degree members will be admitted. a52

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been this day granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, on the estate of Catherine Long, late of Scott township, in said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement to

J. H. ROBB, Executor,
Mount Lebanon P. O., Allegheny county.
January 29, 1876. 50a;d&S

NOTICE.

All parties interested will take notice that James Cassiday, Adam Ekas and James M. Kier and others have presented their application to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county, at No. 858, of March Term, 1876, for leave to convey to the "Pittsburgh and Tarentum Camp Meeting Association," a tract of land situated in East Deer township, said county, containing about 14¼ acres, which land was conveyed to petitioners, and Wm. McGill, Robert Robinson, S. M. Kier, M. S. Robinson, John McGill, Allen Kramer, John Agnew, Thomas Little, H. H. Lewis, John Perchment, Nathan Brown, John Scott, R. H. Corbit, Jno. O. S. Golden, of whom many are now deceased and the residences of others unknown. See Deed, dated September 25th, 1855, and recorded in Recorder's Office of said county in Deed Book, Vol. 153, page 1, and the Court have fixed February 19th, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. for hearing parties interested for or against the application for leave to convey.

W. A. LEWIS,
Attorney for Applicants.
a51-M

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

FLOUR
GROCERIES
273
275
T.C.JENKINS
LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES,

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

COUNTY STATEMENT.

SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF THE Fiscal Affairs OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, *FOR 1875*,

Published in accordance with Act of Assembly, approved May 1, 1861, entitled an Act Relating to Allegheny County.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1875	$110,958 46
Transferred from Liquor License Fund to meet maturing Workhouse Bonds	25,000 00
Transferred from Liquor License Fund for payment of interest on Workhouse Bonds	8,750 00
Interest received on daily balances	7,832 39
Fees received from County Offices	108,646 51
Official Advertising repaid to the county	17,085 10
Fees illegally paid refunded	31 90
Sales of old furniture, &c	17 00
United States, for boarding their prisoners in the county jail	2,125 50
Other districts, ditto	2 50
Fines, Verdict and Jury Fees, from Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas Nos. 1 and 2	14,886 52
Fines from Aldermen and Justices	95 00
Gas Companies, for payment of gas inspection expenses	4,181 04
Fourth Avenue Baptist Church for privilege of Court House sewer	10 00
Sale of old bridge material	69 60
Taxes, 1873 and former years	451 82
Taxes, 1874	61,442 22
Taxes, 1875	321,142 35
Total receipts on this account for 1875	$683,162 91

EXPENDITURES.

Debt maturing during the year	$25,150 00
Interest on bonded debt	119,091 33
Fees and salaries of county officers, including traveling expenses of Sheriff's deputies	143,814 71
Transcribing duplicates for Commissioners' and Treasurer's offices and the various School Districts in the county	2,098 12
Election Expenses	14,199 35
Assessors' pay for making assessments and registering voters	14,844 71
Jail, Work House and House of Refuge commitments	5,303 31
Coroner's office, for inquests, burial expenses, &c	4,034 01
Printing and stationery	32,125 68
Fuel, light, water rent, insurance, new buildings, alterations, repairs, furniture, &c., for Court House and Jail, including maintenance of prisoners in jail	25,030 20
Court of Quarter Sessions (Criminal)	57,669 74
Court of Common Pleas No. 1	21,446 33
Court of Common Pleas No. 2	21,308 51
Supreme Court	1,125 52
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	2,225 62
Gas inspection	4,180 95
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	65,858 89
Sinking Fund	25,000 00
County Bridges	25,188 62
County Roads	2,319 10
House of Refuge	20,533 05
Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont	1,923 10
Western Penitentiary	7,236 48
Law Library	3,574 72
Contingent Fund	4,939 62
Total expenditures for 1875	$649,726 17
To which amount add outstanding warrant of 1874 paid in 1875	4 00
	$649,730 17
From which amount deduct outstanding warrant of 1875	6 15
	$649,724 02
Surplus for year, being cash in County Treasury	33,438 89
	$683,162 91

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Fund January 1, 1875	$1,465 59
Annual appropriation	25,000 00
One years' interest on Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. bonds	12,581 20
Sale of $209,686 97 P. & C. R. R. Bonds, at 65	136,296 34
	$175,343 13

EXPENDITURES.

By amount paid for bonds of the county purchased and canceled before maturity	94,801 97
Balance in fund	80,541 16
	$175,343 13

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Fund January 1, 1875	$245,534 15
From licenses during 1875	78,127 50
	$323,661 65

EXPENDITURES.

By warrants of Board of Prison Inspectors	$88,409 75
Balance in Fund	235,251 90
	$323,661 65

POOR FUND ACCOUNT,

For those districts of the county not included in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, January 1, 1875	$16,087 85
Poor taxes, 1875 and former years	26,649 06
	$42,736 91

EXPENDITURES.

By warrants of Directors of the County Home paid in 1875	$39,306 51
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1876	3,430 40
	$42,736 91

RECAPITULATION OF BALANCES IN COUNTY TREASURY, JANUARY 1, 1876.

General County Account	$33,438 89
Sinking Fund Account	80,541 16
Liquor License Fund Account	235,251 90
Poor Fund Account	3,430 40
Total	$352,662 35

COUNTY DEBT.

Total debt, January 1, 1875	$2,254,448 30
Total debt, January 1, 1876	2,129,154 51
Reduction during 1875	$125,293 79

NOTE—A detailed statement embracing all of the above items, in pamphlet form, can be had on application at this office on and after March 1, 1876.

HENRY WARNER,
COUNTY CONTROLLER.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Feed, Bailed Hay and Straw. All Standard Brands of Hydraulic Cements. White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, Anthracite & Cannel Coal.

Offices—134 Fifth avenue and 347 Liberty street. Warehouse and Yard—31st street and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

For Catalogue of 1875-76, send to
SAM'L KNEELAND,
Secretary, Boston, Mass.
a54-MTH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE STORES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

We will open on MONDAY, January 31, a choice line of

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Purchased during the past week at much under value, and will be sold accordingly.

New Styles Dark Prints, Shirting Prints.
Light Ground Percales, Cambrics and Prints at very low prices, to close.
Full Lines of Domestic Dry Goods at lowest prices.
Our Department of Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, Notions, Trimmings, &c., kept fully replete with NEW GOODS which are arriving daily.

Wholesale Exclusively. Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces

Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing & all kinds of Sheet Iron Work.

ALSO COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Works, 55 and 56 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Macfarlane & Patterson

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MACFARLANE DOUBLE WARM AIR

FURNACE!

The Cheapest and best in use.

AND AGITATING GRATE,

Cook and Heating Stoves,

38 WOOD STREET.

☞SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Ben Franklin Insurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICES---41 AND 43 OHIO STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HENRY IRWIN, President. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

F. C. NEGLEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COAL!

BEST QUALITY GAS, FAMILY AND STEAM COAL SHIPPED OR DELIVERED, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Office—South End of Monongahela Bridge, Carson Street.

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Invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SMALL PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, etc., which they offer at very low prices.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

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HOUSE PAINTERS,

NO. 135 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR SMITHFIELD STREET.

☞MIXED PAINT AND GLASS FOR SALE. Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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WALL PAPER.

No. 47 Irwin (NOW SEVENTH) Street.

Reduction in Prices.

Whole Stock Marked Down!

CLOSING OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOTH CLOAKS,
MATTLESEE SACQUES,
SEAL SACQUES,
SEAL MUFFS,
SEAL BOAS.

A FULL STOCK OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Blankets,
Prints,
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Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Black Cashmeres,
AND
Dress Goods.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

We desire an examination as we offer some very handsome goods at very low prices.

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Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL DIRECTORY, OR CATALOGUE.

EXHIBITION OF 1876.

Published under Trade Mark and Copyright from the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

This work will present all the salient points and important features of the Centennial Exhibition, accurately catalogued and described. An examination of the Dummie Books in the hands of agents will indicate its unexampled value to every person interested in this greatest event of our National History. Every thoughtful person will appreciate its unparalleled and permanent value to manufacturers and business men, as an advertising medium. This work is issued in octavo form, beautifully printed on fine toned paper, handsomely illustrated, bound in cloth, black and gold relief style, and will be a permanent record of the Exposition, to be used by all visitors, and preserved for library use, both in our country and Foreign lands. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages thus offered for Advertising will please address the District Agent for Western Penna. or Eastern Ohio,

J. A. OWENS,
Room 6, No. 6 Sixth street.

A few reliable men of some means wanted to solicit advertisements. Address as above. a34

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Assessment Plans and Schedule of Assessments for the improvement of

BEDFORD AVENUE,

From Erin to 33d streets, will be open for inspection from JANUARY 19TH to FEBRUARY 10TH, at the office of the City Controller. All parties interested therein will please call and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.

C. H. LOVE,
W. H. OLIVER, JR.,
SAML. MEANS,
WM. KANE,
ROBT. PARKER,
Commissioners.
a6

Duff's College

49 Fifth Avenue.

An institution for imparting a business education to young and middle aged men. No classes, individual instruction only. Students can enter at any time. For information, call on or address

P. DUFF & SONS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
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BLACK DRESS SILKS!

In the following well tested brands: C. J. Bonnet & Co., Hand-Spun, Guinet and Ponson.

Dark Colored Silks

In all the popular colorings.

Light Colored Silks

In all the new tints for

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Striped and Plaid Velvets for Costumes.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

IMPORTANT,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, BRONZES

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The partnership existing under the firm name of John Stevenson's Sons will expire by limitation, May 1, 1876. For the purpose of reducing our stock to the lowest possible point by that time, we have determined to offer our goods at greatly reduced prices. Persons contemplating the purchase of articles in our line will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon us.

Respectfully,
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,
98 Market Street,
Pittsburgh.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

W. H. SCROGGINS,

Fashionable Hair Dressing.

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Shaving Saloon, Bath Rooms Attached,

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OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
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JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 32¼c.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113.

INTENSE cold at the West, and clearing weather here on Saturday, were the premonitions of Winter, once more.

"A VIGOROUS POLICY," is the very indefinite pronunciamento of the Democratic National Executive Committee. They will push things in the Presidential contest. This looks and reads well; but is it not more important, just now, to get a good basis to push on? It is not the general opinion, by any means, that the Democracy have made a valuable record since Congress opened. They have done many things, but nothing that is at all valuable. If they come out of Congress with no better record than they have made thus far, they will have a happy time if they keep breath in the body of the Democratic party.

THE legislation looking to selling oil by weight seems not to be fully understood. The bill is backed by petitions signed by nearly every refinery in this city and the oil regions. It simply provides that oil shall be sold by weight, instead of by measure, as is done in Europe. The reason for this is, that after the barrel has been sold it may be interfered with in passing from dealer to dealer, or may leak, and when it finally is disposed of, the last holder loses the value of all intermediate leakages. If the weight system is adopted, each person will pay for just what he gets. Certainly there is no objection to a law that is in the interest of fairness and honesty.

THE New York *Herald* has a profound regard for scarecrows. It imagines that there is a scheme on foot to bring contesting delegations from the South to Cincinnati, in BLAINE's interest, as a means of controlling the South. Thus, if the South comes up for GRANT, as it claims, these bogus delegations will also come in, and present *prima facia* evidence of their right to seats,—thus putting all the Southern delegations aside till after the temporary organization, which would thus be controlled by the South. Then, the Committee on Credentials being appointed, enough of the contestants will be admitted to make it sure for BLAINE. This is a very pretty scheme, gotten up in the *Herald* office, and having just as much reality as a piece of moonshine.

SECRETARY FISH has been quietly added to the list of Presidential candidates, and is said to have developed considerable strength among the politicians in Washington. He would command, it is said, a large portion of the Democratic vote in the country, and the vote of every Republican of every shade and faction. In the counsels of the Administration party the idea is said to be attracting attention. Besides his personal and political availability in New York, said this man, Secretary FISH is connected by kinship and marriage with the numerous representatives of the families of the STUYVESANTS, WINTHROPS, VAN RENSSALAERS, RUTHERFORDS and CHANLERS, and he and his clans are owners or lessors of over 2,000 tenements and dwellings in the city, with whose tenants he is popular on account of liberal improvements and money advances by way of building loans.

WE are reliably informed that several of our strong Fire companies have not joined the combination, of which we made mention in Saturday's issue. We are gratified at this, and hope they will take the pains to let this fact be fully known. Our attention has also been called to the fact that when the proposition to organize a paid Fire Department was before the city, it was urged on the score, not only of increased efficiency, but of economy as well,—it being declared that the Fire Insurance companies, which would be mainly benefited, would pay the cost. This they refused to do, and the result is, we maintain an effective Fire Department, at a cost of $200,000 a year for the benefit of Insurance companies. Yet their charges are as heavy as they were before this department was organized. This is indefensible. Add to this that their rates are heavier than the times and circumstances justify, and we have the conclusion that the insurance monopoly is an oppression to business. Concerning the right to combine, the *Insurance World* has this to say: "The law creating Insurance companies gives them corporate powers for specific purposes, namely, to insure property. They have no power to combine; they have no power to fix rates for any party but themselves, for in so doing they would be interfering, and they, by these circulars, do interfere with merchants, manufacturers, and proprietors in securing the lowest rates possible of insurance." This being true, we call the attention of our State Insurance Commissioner, and the Legislature to this subject.

PETROLEUM.

The refiners of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia have presented a bill in the Legislature, through MR. LONG, of this county, changing the manner of gauging refined oil. The present custom is to use a rod in the measurement of the quantity contained in the barrel, and the new bill compels the gauging to be done by weight, allowing six and one-half pounds to the gallon. This is the custom prevailing in the buying and selling of all oil for export, and it is claimed to be much more satisfactory than the old method, inasmuch as leakage or fraud is easily detected. European buyers and dealers will handle oils only in this way, and retail dealers through the State desire the same method to apply here on oil for home consumption, and in this the refiners agree with them.

Mr. LONG also presented petitions signed by all or nearly all of the Refiners in this county, along with a bill to cut down the fees of the Oil Inspector. It is alleged that this officer has a revenue of from seven to nine thousand dollars per annum, and this, if correct, would appear to be a too heavy burden on the trade, in its present depressed condition. We call attention to these efforts of the petroleum dealers by request of Mr. LONG, so that all who are interested may know what is being done, and govern themselves accordingly. Both bills, it is said, emanated from our petroleum association, and both appear to have been petitioned for by the trade in the State almost unanimously. While on the subject, we will add that a bill is likely to be introduced this session at Harrisburg, if it has not been already, placing a State tax on crude petroleum, which it is said will yield a revenue of about two millions per annum.

WHAT IS SPECIAL LEGISLATION?

When the new Constitution was under consideration, it was currently conceded that it should prohibit special legislation,—the evils of which had been widely felt through the State for several years. By special legislation was meant a class of obnoxious laws, enacted for the advantage of individuals, and that were opposed, generally, to the public welfare. In many instances they were laws that subserved only the plans of their authors, and even enabled them to strip others of property and means. Often they led to swindling enterprises, that robbed the public; at times bills containing large grants of power were pushed through the Legislature merely that they might be sold. All this went by the name of special legislation, and it became so obnoxious and burthensome that the demand for its prohibition became almost universal. The new Constitution declared against all such enactments, unless notice is given through the press, for thirty days before the bill is presented to the Legislature. The object of [illegible] enable the community to be affected by such legislation to be fully informed of its character, that they may oppose it, if they think it necessary.

The Legislature, in acting under the constitutional inhibition, has never yet done what we think should have been done at the outset—defined what special legislation really is. It has acted, apparently, on the supposition that all specific legislation is, under the Constitution, special legislation, within the meaning of the Constitution. Hence, in place of giving the names of cities, when legislating in regard to them, it divided them into classes—using a general term to mean a specific city. Thus Philadelphia alone is a city of the first class; Pittsburgh alone a city of the second class. In legislating for these cities, general terms are employed, and all cities of a given class are included—there being just one city in that class. This is simply absurd. There can be no possible difference in specifically stating what is specifically meant. A bill couched in general terms, that applies to but one city, is specific, just as much as though that city were named. A bill to permit cities of the second class to increase their indebtedness, means that Pittsburgh shall be thus permitted—and nothing else. We notice, too, that in exceptional instances, bills are specific—as for example, that to increase Judge's salaries. This applies to but few persons, and is, therefore, specific. The point we make is, thus, a very pertinent one—does special legislation mean and include specific legislation, irrespective of the number of persons included, whether it be one, or an entire community? We think there is a wide difference between the two.

The special legislation against which the new Constitution aimed, was that personal, obnoxious kind, that gave to one individual prorogatives that were often injurious to an entire community. It was not a form of expression, but a very injurious fact that was aimed at. Maintain the fact, but put aside unnecessary ambiguity of expression; and this can be done by defining what the Constitution means,—that legislation affecting a community is not obnoxiously special but that only which affects the mere individual or private corporation. The need of something of this character is very clearly illustrated by the trouble engendered between what are now termed cities of the third class. These comprise all those whose population is less than a hundred thousand. It has been clearly ascertained that their interests, systems of government, finance, street improvement and the like, are not identical. A city of five thousand inhabitants has much less expensive governmental machinery than one of eighty thousand; and thus, no law can be adapted to them all. It is proposed to remedy this by making five classes, which will more nearly regulate the differences existing; but even this, in our judgment, is not complete. Locality, the peculiarities of the people, and surroundings that pertain to one city that do not exist in others, make it difficult to perfectly harmonize them in their legislative demands. And this difficulty will continue to exist, so long as we seek to carry into effect the classification idea.

What then? We answer, apply common sense to the difficulty, and define what special legislation is, and then act freely and rightly. We hold that under the new Constitution legislation that will affect an entire community is not special, in the sense of the Constitution, though it may be specific. If it is, then the mere change of a form of expression—calling Pittsburgh "cities" of the second class, does not change the special character of such legislation. What constitutes special legislation is such as benefits the few, and injures the many. The few may be made up of separate individuals, or made up of moneyed corporations; and even if such legislation benefits them, and does not affect the many, it still is special. But that which regulates the affairs of communities, especially in matters of local self-government, while it may be specific, is not obnoxiously special. Not to pursue the subject farther, we imagine the Legislature could simplify its own duties, legislate less ambiguously, and meet the necessities, as to local self-government, of a larger number of towns and cities, if it would put aside all classifications, and legislate direct, and by name for cities and towns.

GENERALITIES.

SING the song Retrenchment,
  Bottles full of rye,
Seventy-odd rebels
  And Democrat small fry.
When the House was opened,
  The rebs began to sing—
Wasn't that a dainty sight
  To Washington to bring?
Randall in committee
  Counting out the money,
Cox trying very hard
  To say something funny;
Hill was spouting treason,
  As everybody knows,
When along came Jimmy Blaine
  And nipped off his nose.

TRUE, Mr. Winslow is beyond the reach of the law; but he still carries his conscience with him.

THE Russian estimates for the current year are: Total revenue, 570,000,000 roubles; expenditures, 569,914,000.

THE regular annual university boat race between the Cambridge and Oxford crews has been fixed for Saturday, April 8.

IT turns out that Japan has a little balance of a million and a half dollars or so that she's forgotten all about, lying to her credit in our treasury.

THE Zuyder Zee is to be drained, making that gulf in extent two hundred and odd miles by about sixty, a fruited plain, dotted with smiling villages.

BOSTON stands sad-eyed and silent by the side of Winslow's vacant chair, and feels as if Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill Monument were in some sense a failure.

REDPATH denies that he is going to write a "statement" about the scandal; and the Springfield *Republican* thinks this is the best thing Redpath has said for a long time.

HAD Byron lived he would have been eighty-eight years old last Saturday, but the muse of Joaquin Miller swoops down from the icy jaws of the Sierra and makes us forget our grief.

AMONG the bills in the hands of the Committee on Claims is one for the relief of the widow of ex-President James K. Polk for property destroyed by the United States army. The claim is for $2,400.

IT is stated in Vienna that instructions are on the way from the British Government to its Ambassador at Constantinople directing him to give full support to Count Andrassy's note, and that there is no doubt the Porte will accept the note.

A LETTER from Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, to the Premier, is published. He says the priests of his diocese are strictly forbidden to make of the altar or pulpit of their church a tribune of political harangue for or against any party or candidate.

A COCKNEY tourist met a Scottish lassie going barefoot toward Glasgow. "Lassie," said he, "I should like to know if all the people in these parts go barefooted?" "Part on 'em do, and part on 'em mind their own business," was the rather settling reply.

WHEN a California woman defeated a lion in a hand-to-hand combat, the neighbors were greatly astonished, but her husband quietly remarked: "Oh! that's nothing. That woman could lick the devil." There was a tear in his eye as he thus acknowledged his inferiority.

A MARRIED man up town bought one of the leap-year neckties which upon pulling a cord discloses the word "no" in front. He pulled the cord the other day when his wife asked him for money. Now he is using some leap-year hair restorative, but has no faith in it.

A WOMAN correspondent says that Mrs. Babcock is very *petite* in stature and attractive in appearance, not through her prettiness of features, but from her dark skin and eyes being set off to striking advantage by her hair, which is soft and gray, like tendrils of Spanish moss.

A FREIGHT train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was robbed on Friday night, near Elizabeth, N. J., of a quantity of goods, designed for western firms. Bales and boxes were pitched from the train by the thieves, who got aboard at Jersey City. One man has been arrested.

THE Cologne *Gazette's* Madrid correspondent writes that by an order of the Spanish bishops the bodies of all persons dead prior to the 9th of February, 1875, who were only civilly married, will be exhumed and removed from consecrated ground. One decision of the Spiritual Court relating to a case of this kind has already been approved by the Minister of Public Worship.

THE body of a Swede, named Peter Nelson, was found on Friday near the mines of Gilchrist & Co., near Rapid City, Ill. His wife testified, at the inquest, that Peter had been very cross to her and had accused her of infidelity recently; that she got out of bed early, took a small axe and struck him repeatedly on the temple, and completed the murder by cutting his throat, afterwards dragging the body across the road to where it was found. The murderess has been taken to Rock Island and committed to jail.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, who has a minute and comprehensive knowledge of his subject, is deeply impressed with the power and the permanent character of the Chinese Empire. Adopting the largest estimate of the population, he justly holds that a community of 400,000,000 under a single government, and with the same language and institutions, contains in itself a sufficient guarantee of vitality. It is his deliberate opinion that Russia is more liable than China to permant disruption.

THE disappearance of Smith N. Hawes, who retired from the office of City Treasurer of Covington, Ky., last month, and the subsequent discovery of a deficit in his accounts of some $60,000, has caused quite a sensation in that city. Mr. Hawes stood very high in society, and many doubted the truth of the reported defalcation until the reception of an undated letter signed by him acknowledging his crime and stating the money had been spent in drinking and gambling. The city will not suffer, as the sureties are ample.

The Death of Deak.

Ferenz Deak, who died on Saturday, had been prominent as a statesman in Hungary, and his name has been well known throughout the world for nearly half a century. He was born at Sotjor, in the county of Zala, on the 17th of October, 1803, and was educated at Comorn and Raab. He studied law, but after the uprising began in Hungary, when he was twenty-two years old, he gave most of his attention to political affairs. He was elected to the Diet of 1832-36, and became a leader of the "opposition" party. He was re-elected to the Diet of 1839-40, and afterward to that of 1843-44, when he refused to serve, as the Government demanded that every representative should vote against the proposed quality of taxation. Deak also declined an election to the next Diet, but in the spring of 1848, after the "opposition" party, through the efforts of Louis Kossuth, had gained a decisive victory over the Austrian Government, he accepted a position upon the new ministry. The ministry resigned after the declaration of war against Austria, and Deak again retired into private life. The Hungarians sent Deak with other prominent men to the camp of the Austrian Windischgratz during the winter of 1848-49 for the negotiation of peace. The Austrians promptly arrested Deak, who was confined for a short time. Upon his release he made his home at Pesth. The Austrian Government frequently solicited him to become a mediator between the dynasty and the Hungarian people, but without avail. He lived a retired life until the latter part of 1860, when the Austrians had met with reverses in Italy (and Francis Joseph had, principally because of financial embarrassments, promised the restoration of national liberties), when he again appeared as a representative of his countrymen. He was the acknowledged leader of the Diet in 1861, but his efforts to bring about a solution of national difficulties were unsuccessful. After the disastrous termination of the war of Austria against Prussia, Deak and Beust, (the new Austrian minister) together formed the basis upon which the Austro-Hungarian empire now rests. Deak has since been the most prominent Hungarian legislator, and has maintained agreeable relations between the Diet and the successive cabinets of Francis Joseph. He was greatly beloved by the people, and crowds surrounded his house yesterday afternoon.

Considering his limited sphere Deak was a remarkably brilliant statesman. The views he adopted of the proper policy for Hungary in his boyhood were scarcely changed throughout his life. He was never a mere "agitator," and consistently refused public positions when he saw that he would be unable to work for the practical good of his countrymen. When, at last, he had gained the one object of his life, he ceased his warfare against the Austrian Emperor, and directed his attention solely to the people of Hungary, endeavoring always to promote proper measures of local government, and setting a noble example to the many "patriots" who begin their lives as members of "the opposition party," and when there is no longer anything to oppose, invent imaginary causes for "agitation."

Hungary thus mourns the loss of a greater than Kossuth, in the death of Francis Deak. Sage, statesman and patriot, he surpassed all his countrymen in the supreme art of ruling the national spirit. As sagacious as Sir William Temple, as philosophical as Oxenstiern, as broad and comprehensive as Cavour, he deserves to rank among the uncrowned heroes of history. To him more than to any other Hungarian belongs the honor of having perfected what measure of liberty his native country now enjoys. It was his wisdom that stilled the rude clamors of faction and formulated the present autonomy of Hungary from the chaos in which war had left her. In the principal square of the city where he resided his statue stands to-day, bearing upon its pedestal the inscription of "The Just." Athens so honored the hero of Marathon, and, measured by the genius of his character and services, Francis Deak may not unfairly be entitled the modern Aristides.

Personalities in Congress.

Small men in Congress—and, indeed, small men in any conspicuous position—often make the mistake of supposing that themselves and their private affairs are of lively public concern; and so they give more energetic attention to the adjustment of their personal relations, the defence of their personal character, the enforcement of their personal rights and the maintenance of their personal honor and dignity than to any impersonal matter. The nearer a man approaches to greatness the more he forgets himself in his work—in art, in letters, in science or in statesmanship. We should be sorry to regard Mr. Cox, of New York, and Mr. Hale, of Maine, as small men, but on Friday they gave us the best reason for doing so. The subject before the House of Representatives was the retrenchment of the Federal expenses—a subject for which the country cares more than for a wilderness of Coxes and Hales. Yet the member from New York and the member from Maine seem to have believed that their personal standing was the most important topic of the second month of the Centennial year, and they brought one-half of the legislative department of the Government to a stop while they interchanged petty personalities which were of no greater public utility and interest than a "controversy" between two "game chickens."

The personalities were wholly unrelieved by even a suspicion of the humor and "smartness" which sometimes palliate such outrages upon parliamentary propriety without excusing them. Mr. Cox called Mr. Hale "Jim Blaine pup;" he had several days before called Mr. Blaine himself "a hyena." It would be impossible to laugh at this, even at a negro minstrel exhibition or a performance of burlesque opera, where the spectators' muscles are all set upon the springs of hilarity. Mr. Hale could find no better retort than a repetition of the "shoo-fly" epithet. When this was first used by the late B. F. Butler, coarse as it was, it had a certain aptness which was amusing. At second hand it is very dull.

What should be done with Messrs. Cox and Hale? Nothing, will be the popular answer. Severely let alone by the country they will have time for wholesome reflection upon their personal insignificance.—*New York Post.*

Romanism in Spain and in England.

The organs of the Vatican have not been slow to answer the rumors recently put in circulation relative to a movement made by Anglican Ritualists, with a view of being received into the bosom of the Roman church. The answer given by the clerical papers of Rome is what we formerly said it would be, that is, a refusal to consider as Roman Catholics those English Ritualists who wanted to make conditions and to preserve momentarily the marriage ties of their priests already married. The very "essence," as said the Middle Age theologians, of Catholicism prevented Rome from entering into any contract or alliance with those who would not obey all the dictates of the Church. So it is now in Spain also, where Cardinal Simeoni, the Nuncio at Madrid, is displeased with the Spanish elections, in which he says the Government of King Alfonso has been compelled to accept the alliance of the defenders of "so-called" religious liberty in order to secure a political victory. The Nuncio and the Spanish clergy will do all in their power to compensate for that political triumph by helping Don Carlos to win a military victory over his cousin, who is not such a strong Catholic as the Pretender pretends to be.

Creeping of Rails.

(Scientific American.)

The "creeping" of railroad rails has attracted some attention of late, and while we do not attempt to explain it, we offer a point on the fact that on lines running north and south the western rail "creeps" faster than the eastern rail,—that is, this strange movement of the rail toward the south is more marked in one rail than in the other on the same track. Furthermore, it has been noticed that on such a line the eastern rails wear out the faster. Both of these points, we think, can be explained by the motion of the earth as it turns from the west towards the east. Everything that has free motion is dragged after the whirling globe; every wind that blows and every tide that moves feels the influence, and our train going north or south is pulled over toward the east, and naturally presses the eastern rail most heavily. The western rail being relieved of its share of weight, "creeps" more freely and quickly. It is also noticed that the wheels that run on the eastern rail wear out the first, and we can but think that this earth motion is the true cause. The practical side of this is, that the eastern rail and wheels should be stronger.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Ayers Lynch, of Brownsville, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Knox.

John Emmell, bankrupt, Allegheny. Injunction ordered to issue against John Wilson & Bros. et al.

C. H. Harmer, bankrupt, city. Rule granted on Wm. McC. Dravo to show cause why he should not deliver certain books to assignee. Returnable on the 7th prox.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Order of reference enlarged so as to confer on the Register to report schedule of distribution.

James Godfrey, bankrupt, city. Report of Register confirmed absolutely.

Frazier, Metzgar & Co., debtors, this city. Order made for a meeting of creditors on the 15th inst.

Case of Walter Byrom et al. vs. G. A. Murdorf, Allegheny county. On answer and demand for a jury trial filed, order made for trial by jury at the special term in February next.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, city. Rule granted on assignees to show cause why the injunction granted to the First National Bank of Brownsville should not be dissolved.

S. M. Humphreys, of Jefferson county, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(*Before Judge McKennan.*)

In the cases of Fahnstock & Co. vs. W. T. Webb, Geo. Wisecarver, B. B. Wise, Jesse Hook, and in the cases of John A. Horner vs. the same, Court directed judgment to be entered in default of sufficient affidavit of defense. Action for debt.

D. W. Evans; a bill praying for a review of proceedings had in the District Court—argued and dismissed at cost of complainant.

Cases of E. A. L. Roberts vs. W. H. Harper, John H. Gailey and G. C. Howe and S. D. Karns. Preliminary injunction allowed in each case. Patent torpedo infringement.

On motion of D. F. Patterson, Esq., a rule for an attachment was allowed against C. H. Shively and J. Stokes, for disobeying subpœnas issued by the United States Commissioners at Petrolia.

On petition of the members of the bar of Lawrence county, John J. Sampson was appointed a United States Commissioner in this district.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

Mrs. Caroline Walter filed a petition to secure her separate earnings.

Mrs Amelia Mayersohn filed a similar petition to above. Both were ordered to be recorded.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Dorothea Buehler. Victor Heirb appointed committee.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Chas. Zengsmith to Michael Strong, inventory and appraisement were presented, exemption was allowed, and bond of assignee fixed at $13,000. Bond approved.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Behrens & Janowitz to Moses Bronn, inventory and appraisement were presented and approved.

D. R. Scott vs. Orpha Scott; libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded.

Agnes M. Boyd, by her next friend, vs. John L. Boyd; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of R. H. Patterson to Wm. McKee, assignee was ordered to pay the claims of John Ennis, Thomas D. Shaw, Christy Swords, Jacob Yost, Michael Eyth, James Linch and James Avery.

M. Grady vs. George L. Mackly & Co. J. S. Young appointed auditor.

Annie Williams, by her next friend, John McClurg vs. Thomas M. Williams, libel in divorce, the ground being desertion. Subpœna awarded.

Wm. Twiner, administrator of Elizabeth M'Bride vs. Wm. B. Henry. Verdict for defendant.

Isaac G. Sproul and wife vs. Caroline Bloomer; an equity proceeding reported at the time of argument. Decree filed making injunction perpetual, discharging the defendant from her trust, and referring the case to a master and examiner to state account.

Trial List for To-Day.

Guiser vs. Glasgon (2).
Bannerot vs. Pittsburgh Gas Co., owner, and James T. Wray, contractor.
Seitz vs. Heyl.
Sutton vs. Bridge et el.
Malony vs. Penn avenue Building and Loan Association.
Lewis vs. Ross et al.
Cavanaugh vs. McPherson et al.
Quinn vs. McGarr et al.
McCullough, Jr., & Co. vs. Deitrich et al.
Sands & Reineman vs. McKelvy.
Throp vs. Sarver.
Brown vs Tarrell et al.
Bell vs. McClusky.
Duff vs. Rundals et al.
Byers et al. vs. Reese et al.
Holatine vs. Ashton & Son.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.*)

William Beecher and wife vs. John O. S. Golden. Verdict for plaintiff for $125.

J. T. Irwin vs. Reed, Caughie & Co. T. C. Lazear, Esq, appointed auditor to distribute fund paid into Court by the Sheriff.

W. A. Campbell vs. Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, directed to the Superintendent of the Work House, to produce William Rodgers, so that he may testify in this case.

Margaret Clark, by her next friend, vs. William Clark. Andrew S. Miller appointed Commissioner to take testimony *ex parte* libellant.

Trial List for To-day.

Geegan vs. McNish et al.
Brobest vs. Prager.
Marshall vs. Anderson Balance & Co.
Minehardt vs. Frederick et al.
Hoerr vs. Ross.
Haffy vs. Cruikshank.
Seiferth & Co. vs. Friel.
Irwin vs. Long, (2.)
Door vs. Brinton.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

Frank Merriman, for assault and battery on Henry Luty, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

Sentence was deferred, on payment of costs, in the case of Frank P. Byrnes, who pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday.

Patrick Beatty, who pleaded guilty to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200, the money to be paid to the Treasurer of Pittsburgh, and in default to undergo ninety days imprisonment in the Work House.

Frank Foster, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced fifteen months to the Work House.

Attorney for the prosecutors having so requested a *nolle pros.* was allowed in three cases against Frank Stoltz, for felonious assault and battery, selling liquor to minors and selling on Sunday.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Charles Phillips,
Chas. Gedding,
S. Coffman et al.,
Mike Rafferty et al.,
Chas. Watts,
Chas. Blassins,
Robt. Carroll,
John McDowell,
John Parker,
Henry Bonshire,
Pat. Wallace et al.,
Heinz & Noble et al.,
Daniel Mike,
John Harr,
Daniel Hartz,
A. Fecke et al.,
Jacob Houghney,
Chas. Hartmeyer,
Moritz Rauch,
E. F. Collins,
Chas. Kimbal,
Zadoc Street,
B. Sweeny,
John Hurley, 2,
Alex. Scott,
Harry Simpson et al.,
Pat. O'Neill, Jr., et al,
S. J. Mellor,
Garrison Moseby,
Garrison Kolhaur.

Philosophy.

The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, though a very clever man, sometimes met with his match. When examining a student as to the classes he had attended, he said, "And you attended the class for mathematics?"

"Yes."

"How many sides has a circle?"

"Two," said the student.

"What are they?"

"An inside and an outside."

The Doctor then said: "And you attended the philosophy class also?"

"Yes."

"Well, you would hear lectures on various subjects. Did you ever hear one on cause and effect?"

"Yes."

"Does an effect ever go before a cause?"

"Yes."

"Give me an instance."

"A man wheeling a barrow."

The Doctor then sat down.

Trifles.

The world is made up of trifles. The grand movements of great events, and the changes of Empires, are founded in causes, very generally, which would be pronounced trifles by the world. Yes, "trifles light as air" have led to some of the most important discoveries we have. The fall of an apple gave Newton the clue to gravitation; the rising up of a lid of a tea-kettle gave us our railroads, steamboats, ocean steamers, and a thousand other things, not to speak of the press—that, combined, but the world centuries ahead in the mysteries of the universe and the purposes of God. To the observation of a flower dimly pictured on a stone, we owe the philosophical researches in chemistry and light which ultimately gave us the daguerreotype.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - $776,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876.

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165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

At 12½c, New Desirable

DRESS GOODS.

At 12½c, Popular "Brighton" Plaids.
At 18¾c, New styles Dark Dress Goods.
At 25c, A large assortment

PLAIN AND PLAID

Dress Goods, extra good bargains.
At 20c to 87½c, the very best value in

BLACK ALPACAS

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CASHMERE,

At the lowest prices. A large and fine display of New Colored Dress

SILKS.

At $1.25, All the new shades in Silks, an entire bargain.
At 75c, to $3.50, Extra good value in Black Dress Silks.
A very fine assortment of Plain and Plaid

SUITINGS,

Knickerbocker Suitings, and Fine Dress Goods.

CLOAKS AND SUITS

In the latest styles and of every material, well made in every particular, expressly for our own trade. Suits of our own manufacture, prices very low.
A large variety of new styles

SHAWLS,

And all grades in Mourning Shawls, Broche and Cashmere Shawls. Ready-made

CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers—every grade at the lowest prices.
A complete line of new

WHITE GOODS,

Of all kinds. A full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin

UNDERWEAR,

Single and in sets to match. Stamped, Embroidered and Tucked Goods, of all kinds. Children's Sacquings, Turkish

SACQUING

&c., stock complete at lowest prices.

At 5c, Good, Dark Fast Colored

CALICOS.

At 6¼c, New styles Shirting and Dark Calicos.
At 8c, Select styles Shirting and Dark Calicos.
At 6¼, 7 and 8c Large lines in Real Shirting

CHINTZES.

At 8c, Yard wide Shirting Chintzes, in short lengths, an extra bargain.
Extra bargains in Shirting and Sheeting

MUSLINS.

Extra heavy Unbleached and fine Bleached Muslins, at very low prices; and all the old, well known and popular makes of Bleached Muslin, such as "Fruit of the Loom," "Lonsdale," "Davol," "Wamsutta," &c., at much less than usual prices.
The lowest prices for

TICKINGS,

All grades. German Ticks and Checks, Spreads and Quilts,

CARPET CHAINS

All colors, at mill prices. Special bargains in Table Linens and Damasks,

IRISH LINENS,

Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT unusually complete and attractive in all its branches. Just opened a beautiful assortment of new Hamburg

EDGINGS

And Insertings, all widths, at the lowest prices.
New assortment of Woolen and Silk Fringes.
Cashmere

LACES

And Inserting, Valenciennes Edgings and Inserting, and all kinds of Dress

TRIMMINGS.

Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Special bargains in Ladies' new

NECKTIES,

Latest Novelties. Lace Neckties, New Veilings of all kinds, New Ruchings, &c. Full assortment of shades in Colored

KID GLOVES.

Some Special bargains in soiled Kid Gloves on counters at half price. New

HATS, BONNETS,

Ribbons, Flowers, &c., &c.

LOW PRICES

FOR

GOOD DRY GOODS!

AT

ERWIN'S,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

At 6¼c, a few more of those yard wide
Dark Chintzes,
The best bargains of the season.

At 6¼c, yard wide
Bleached Muslins,
Worth 10 cents, soft finish and very good goods.

At 10c, one of the best known makes of yard wide
Shirting Muslins,
A real bargain.

8-4, 9-4, 10-4
Sheetings,
In Browns and Bleached, at remarkably low prices.

Bleached and half bleached
Table Linen,
At 37½c, 45c, 50c 60c and 75c.

Napkins,
Largest size and best quality of Linen, at $1.25 and $1.50 per dozen—real bargains.

Shirt Fronts
In all the fashionable styles, by the single front or dozen at very low prices.

All the Best Calicos
In all new styles, light, dark and medium. New small styles for children, Chintz styles for Wrappers, etc., all at only 8¼c.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—We have still a full line of Black Cashmeres at 75c, 85c, 90c and $1.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.

The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.

MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps

This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative

TONIC! DIURETIC!

Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.

Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.

UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 18 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and Imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

POTATOES—200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water Street.

B. & B.,

128 FEDERAL ST.

Interesting Items!

100 PIECES
BLACK ALPACAS,
At 37½c and 40c, worth 10c a yard more.
One case 38-inch
AMERICAN CASHMERES,
At 40c, in all the choice shades.
Large assortment
PLAID DRESS GOODS,
From 12½c up in 26-inch goods.
Endless variety
PLAIN FINE DRESS GOODS,
From 25c to 50c, that are special bargains.
200 FELT SKIRTS,
At $1.00 each, extra quality, manufactured by the Seamless Clothing Co., and superior to any other make.
NEW SHIRT FRONTS,
NEW SHIRT CUFFS.
Special bargain; 25 dozen Shirt Fronts at 35c.
HAMBURGS.
Second large arrival Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, very choice patterns, and at prices seldom equaled and never surpassed.
350 PIECES NEW
REGISTERED EMBROIDERY TRIMMINGS,
From 45c to $1.25 per piece of 12 yards, that are only about half price.
Extra bargain in best makes of
MUSLINS,
Yard wide, at 8¼c, 10c and 12½c, never so low before.

Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

N. B.—Ladies' New Cloaks. Having bought two lots choice style medium price Cloaks at 50c to 75c on the dollar, we are offering special inducements.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Street.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. a5p:p57

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 340 REBECCA STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

JOHN T. GRAY.
PAINTER
54 9TH STREET.
Better work for less money than any other establishment in the city or vicinity.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

$57.60 AGENTS' PROFITS PER WEEK.—Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles are just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, N. Y. 277-d48

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for 3 years, and are especially suited for this market.
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER
ARCHITECTS,
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale Grocers, doing business at No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent on January 17th, 1876, JOHN SHIPTON retiring from said firm.

The business will hereafter be continued by the remaining member of said firm, ARCHIBALD WALLACE who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

JOHN SHIPTON,
ARCHIBALD WALLACE.
Pittsburgh, January 22, 1876. a28

QUICKLY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors, where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. jy14-d

NEW & WONDERFUL REMEDY
FOR
Spermatorrhœa and Impotence.
ELECTRICITY!!

Sufferers from Seminal diseases know the universal failures of all known medicines to reach this class of diseases. By a recent discovery in the application, the celebrated London Physician, Dr. Althaus, has invariably cured every case in which he has tried it. This is also the experience at the Pittsburgh Electrical Institute. Cures are so certain that a guarantee is given in every case.
Call on or address
PITTSBURGH ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
29 281 Penn avenue.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,
Globe Plow Works,
DUQUESNE WAY,
Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.
Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds, Road and Grading Plows.

A SAFE LIGHT.
IT Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JAS. S. McCORD, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr.,
C. G. Hussey,
Harvey Childs,
Charles Hays,
Capt. Wm. Dean,
B. L. Fahnestock,
W. H. Everson,
Geo. W. Cochran,
Hugh S. Fleming,
James S. McCord,
T. H. Nevin,
John F. Robinson.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.
Capital, - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick,
Alex. Speer,
Wm. Morrison,
Charles J. Clarke,
Wm. S. Evans,
Philip Reymer,
Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
John R. McCune,
John Wilson,
John B. Jackson,
H. Sellers McKee,
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
C. Yeager,
L. Walter,
W. W. Patrick,
C. C. Boyle,
J. C. Lappe,
Jacob Painter,
Thomas Mellon,
James Graham,
Geo. W. Evans,
Jas. P. Brewer,
Louis J. Aaron,
J. C. Fleiner,
J. S. Reymer,
C. YEAGER, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1866.
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
F. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments for paving and curbing Craig street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street, and Boardwalk on Orphan street from Larimer avenue to William street, are now ready for examination and correction and will remain at this office for ten (10) days when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CONTROLLER,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24, 1876.

NOTICE TO JOB PRINTERS—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1876, for Printing and Binding (22) twenty-two Books (blanks) for Mayor's Office. For specimen forms and number of quires in books, apply to Mayor's Clerk. The Committee on Printing reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Second avenue from Cross street to Railroad crossing, near Glenwood station, 23d ward, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the damages by grade on Hazelwood avenue, are now in my hands for collection and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1876.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Jan. 27, 1876.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the Shields alley and Jefferson street Sewer, from Ledlie street to Mary Law's east line. Also, Davis alley sewer from Irwin avenue westward 147 feet. Also, Arch street sewer from Ohio to North Diamond streets, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, February 8th, 1876, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Comptroller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
a48 CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

DR. WHITTIER,
NO. 302 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.

Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.

DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.

Office-hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,
DR. WHITTIER,
d&8 No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEDDING PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE.

I have sold and transferred all stock owned by me in the Anchor Savings Bank.

JOHN W. OVEREND.

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1876.

NEW PATENT CAR FOR INCLINED PLANES conveniently arranged to carry PASSENGERS AND VEHICLES at the same time. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address,
J. EARNSHAW, Civil Engineer,
N. W. corner 4th and Race streets,
v47 Cincinnati, Ohio.

LARRABEE'S CRACKERS—MACCAROONS, Coconut Drops, Ratifias, Sarewbury, Albert, Fruit Biscuit, Wafer Soda, Cream, Milk and Oat Meal Crackers, received fresh and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 31, 1876.

In local money and business there were no features of importance Saturday. The muggy, rainy weather during the last week was a serious obstacle to trade of all kinds, and its effects are apparent. It seems there must be "a screw loose" somewhere in the celestial machinery, for the weather of the past nine months has been exceptional to all rules. The season of winter is not so far gone that unless we have an unusually cold spring in the time in which we shall have passable country roads will be so short that it will not admit of the marketing of the usual amount of products any time before next May.

Money continues moderately easy here, but all advices from the country say it is extremely tight there, and bankers in this city are grumbling a little because the country banks do not pay up the large loans made to them a month or six weeks since. We suspect, however, that this grumble is of that chronic sort which capital affects at all times. Prime business paper is freely taken at the banks at 10 per cent.

The rush for investment in United States bonds is still a prominent theme in the money articles of the Eastern papers. One New York paper mentions that the city banks are purchasing bonds, one buying $200,000 last week. A trust company also bought $500,000 last week. A New York City savings bank purchased recently $200,000 Massachusetts State 5's at 111. The 5-20's of 1867 are now, only a few weeks after the payment of the January interest, 2 per cent. higher than after the payment of the July interest last summer, though the months of July and August have usually been the times of highest prices of bonds. The London *Times* of the 26th inst. says that the rise of prices for United States bonds in that market is due to the heavy purchases for export to the United States, and that the supply of 1867's on the London market is being steadily absorbed for export to New York. The new 5 per cents. are, however, being steadily taken for investment in England. This is, at least, a curious state of affairs. The 1867's and the 6's of 1881 are now so high that they pay only about 4½ per cent. per annum in gold, and there is the possibility that a decline in the premium would cause a loss on the purchase price of the bonds. A revival of trade and a return of confidence in the usual investments for capital would increase the rate of interest for money, and consequently cause such a decline in the prices of bonds. But, on the other hand, if these heavy importations of bonds continue, the result will be a heavy exportation of specie and a rise in its price, in which case the currency prices of bonds would advance in like proportion. But, on the whole, the desire to invest in Government bonds is an unfavorable feature in the present situation. It shows less confidence in other investments and a desire to "put money away." Just for the present Eastern capital seems to have no confidence in any borrowers but the General Government and the States, and a few of the wealthiest railroad corporations, and to these the owners of the capital are willing to lend even at 4½ per cent. in gold. That this condition of things cannot continue without producing a culmination of some kind in the Eastern States is quite plain. The present unsatisfactory condition of affairs, however, is, and in all probability will be, confined to the Atlantic seaboard States. The West is comparatively independent, and is in better financial condition than it was six months ago, or a year ago.

The recent commercial failures in Boston have had a bad effect upon business confidence in New York City, and the commercial writer in one of the New York dailies says: "The extraordinary revelations in the case of Jordan, Clark & Co., of the care they took in their business, the books not being posted for two years, have been a sad blow to confidence. Several houses here have been severely bitten, and it is felt that Boston has had altogether too many failures of late, and that it would have been better for the creditors, if not for the debtors themselves, if the latter had boxed up their wares and taken a long vacation. In the clothing trade alone over $1,000,000 worth of bankrupt stock is now thrown on the market."

The New York *Tribune* has just made a discovery, and announces that "Great Britain utterly failed when it first attempted specie payments after the long suspension half a century ago." We infer also that the *Tribune* has begun to think that a like experience is not improbable in the United States in 1879.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113	5-20's 1868—coupons	122⅝
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅝	10-40's	119⅝
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	124⅝
" 1865	118	New 5 per cents	117⅝
" 1865 new	119⅝	10-40's—coupons	119⅝
5-20's 1867	122		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	111⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	24⅝
Erie	17	Union Pacific	76⅝
I. C.	98	Toledo & Wabash	6
C. C. & I. C.	5¾	Harlem	135
St. Paul	42⅝	Adams Express	104⅝
Do. Pref	76⅝	American Express	58⅝
Michigan Southern	67⅝	U. S. Express	60⅝
Do. Central	61⅝	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	84⅝
North Western Com	42⅝	Quicksilver	17⅝
Do. Pref	64	Fort Wayne	100⅝
Rock Island	108⅝	Hannibal & St. Joe	21⅝
Clev. & Pitts	93	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	38⅝	Iron Mountain	19⅝
Western Union Tel.	77⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	54	Cen. Trans (B)	46⅝
Reading (B)	53⅝	Empire Do. (A)	52
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	127⅝	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (S)	96
Oil Creek (B)	15⅝	P.C. & St. L. 7's (A)	82⅝
Lehigh Valley (A)	64		

NEW YORK, January 29, 1876.

Money closed at 4a5 on call; prime mercantile paper 5½a7. The customs receipts were $180,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $132,000. The clearings were $28,000,000. Sterling 485½a489½. Gold opened at 113, advanced to 113⅛, and afterwards receded to 113. The carrying rates were 5, 2, 3½, 4 and 3 per cent.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$1,400,000
Specie, decrease	291,500
Deposits, increase	2,699,700
Legal tenders, increase	1,662,100
Circulation, decrease	134,700
Reserve, increase	695,075

Governments were dull, but strong. Railroad bonds were firm this afternoon. Erie fourth rose to 100. The most important change was in C. C. & I. C. second, which sold at 20, against 16 yesterday. Union Pacific sinking funds were strong and advanced to 86¾. State bonds were quiet and strong. Stocks were lower in early dealings, but after the first call prices advanced ½ to 1½ per cent. Later there was a reaction of ⅛ to ¼, followed soon by an active market, which caused a sharp advance. The greatest improvement was in Western Union, which rose from 77¾ to 79¼ on talk about a stock dividend. Northwest shares were prominent in dealings, common rising to 42¾ and preferred to 64. This rise was assisted by reports in regard to the situation of parties in Northwest speculation. It was stated some of the brokers and speculators had sold their stock and gone short in hopes of a reaction, and that a new party had taken all floating stock, with a view to giving it a sharp twist. St. Paul shares were strong, with a rise to 42¾ for common and to 76¾ for preferred. Ohios were quite a feature, and rose to 24½, closing at 24¼. Missouri Pacific advanced to 14¾ and Atlantic and Pacific preferred to 6. Pacific Mail was steady at 38½a38¾. Lake Shore at 67¼a67¾, Rock Island at 108a108¼, and Union Pacific at 71. The market closed active and strong. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 179,000 shares, of which 3,100 were Erie, 24,500 Lake Shore, 20,500 Northwest, 4,100 Rock Island, 20,600 Pacific Mail, 15,000 St. Paul, 36,000 Ohios, 36,500 Western Union, 4,000 Missouri Pacific, 2,600 Atlantic and Pacific preferred, and 1,200 St. Joe.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s '65, 118; do new, 119½; do of '67, 122; do of '68, 122¾; 10-40s, 118½; coupons, 119½; new 5s, 119¾; currency sixes, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessees, old, 46¾; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 37; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 79; Adams Express, 104½; Fargo Express, 84½; Pacific Mail, 38½; American Express, 58½; U. S. Express, 61; New York Central, 111½; Erie, 16½; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 135; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 61½; Union Pacific, 70½; Lake Shore, 67⅞; Illinois Central, 97¾; Pittsburgh, 93½; Northwestern common, 42¾; do preferred, 63½; New Jersey Central, 107½; Rock Island, 108¾; St. Paul, 42¼; do preferred, 76¾; Toledo & Wabash, 106 do preferred, 107; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 7½; do preferred, 21½; Indiana Central, 5½; Ohio & Mississippi, 18; Chicago & Alton, 104½; do preferred, 109½; Burlington & Quincy, 18; Hannibal & St. Joseph 21¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20½; Central Pacific, 105½; Union, 103; Union grants, 101½; Mariposa, 9; preferred, 9½; Panama, 130; Missouri Pacific, 114⅞.

LONDON, January 29—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £32,000. Consols, 94 1-16; 5-20s of 1865, 105¾; do '67, 109½; new 5s, 107½; 10-40s, 105½; New York Central, 100; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 32.

PARIS, January 29.—Rentes, 66f 45c.

FRANKFORT, January 29.—U. S. new 5s, 102.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 29, 1876.

There is nothing particularly new or important to report in commercial circles: business continues very dull, owing in part to the inclement weather and bad condition of the country roads, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be an improvement.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $3,50a3,75 per bbl for choice, and $2,50a3 for common to fair.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly choice table Butter, but no other kind; sales at 27a28c; prime 23a25c. Eastern markets very dull.

BEANS—Very dull. Navies quoted at $1,20a1,25 ℔ bushel.

CHEESE—More active, with a firmer feeling but unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 13½a14c; ditto New York, 14a14½c.

EGGS—Market continues overstocked and very dull; fresh 15a16c.

FLOUR—We continue to quote—in a jobbing way—for standard brands: Spring Wheat, $6,00a6,25 for Wisconsins and $6 50a6.75 for Minnesotas; winters, $6a6,50 for new, and $7 for old red; choice amber, $7.25a7.50 Rye Flour, $5,a5,25. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a3c ℔ lb.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues dull, and our latest advices from the seaboard indicate a further decline in the value of the bean; the importers have been making a strong effort recently to inflate the market, but without success—there is too much of it. The stock in first hands in New York, 210,294 bags; Baltimore, 78,009; New Orleans, 20,025; Hampton Roads, 10,400; Mobile, 10,500; Galveston, 3,000 bags. Our New Orleans dispatch reports a good demand for Sugar and Molasses.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12½	Standard B	10⅝
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10⅜
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	8⅝@ 9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8⅝@ 9¾
Standard A	10⅞		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27½
Prime Rio	24½@25	R. Rio, loose	27½
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	34½
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

SYRUPS.

Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	63	N.O. strictly prime	60
N.O. prime	53	Demarara	50@55

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7½	Babbit's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6½	White Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5½		
Duchess, per box	3 50		

GRAIN—Trade in grain circles continues quiet, and the markets present nothing new or important. Prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red Wheat, $1,25a1,33; do. Northwestern, $1.33a1,40. The receipts of Oats continue light, but there is not much inquiry, and prices remain about as last quoted; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 39a40c; do white, 42a43c. Corn is in rather better supply and easier, although for prime stock prices are still maintained; prime dry yellow, either Ear or Shelled, quotable, on track, at 50a52c. Rye unchanged at 80a83c.

HAY—Baled is coming in more freely, and the market is easier in consequence. Upland prairie, $12a14; timothy, $17a19; according to quality and condition.

POTATOES—Quotable on track at 35a38c ℔ bushel, and the market is dull.

PROVISIONS—The demand continues light, but prices have undergone no quotable change for several days, notwithstanding hogs are higher in consequence of light receipts.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10½	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14½	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	14½	Do. in buckets	14½
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz.	6.50	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¼
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do. 5 lb do	16¼
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb pails	17
Short Rib do	13	Do. 5 lb do	16½
Clear Sides	13½	Do. 6 lb do	16½
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$21.00	Ham Sausage	9
Family Mess Pork	21.00	Carbon Oil	—
Short Cut "	21.00	Cheese	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb.	13½	Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.00
		Do. do. ½ bbls	4.50
		Do. do. bbls	9.00

SEEDS—Continue very quiet. Timothy quoted at $2,75a3, and Clover at $8,50a8,75.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 29, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market has been considerably excited all week, and since the date of our last review a sharp advance in prices has been established. There appears to be no special cause assigned for this rapid upward movement, excepting the general belief, that in view of the large falling off in the production, reduction in stock and a full average consumption, the article is destined to be more valuable this year than during the one so recently closed. The daily average production of crude is now placed at some 22,000 to 23,000 bbls per day, whereas at the corresponding time last year it was reported at 32,000 to 33,000 bbls, and then the stock, as already stated, has been very considerably curtailed. The prediction made some time since that the price would be advanced to $2 per bbl at the wells, and which was considered a little wild at the time, has, contrary to general expectation, been almost realized. In regard to refined, while prices have been advanced somewhat in sympathy with the raw article, the general position of the market, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, has not been improved, as the new article continues higher relatively than the product, and taking current rates as a basis, it is said there is an actual loss to the refiners. The great source of trouble to the refining interest here lies in the matter of transportation; there is no reason to doubt that if Pittsburgh were fairly treated in this matter, that she could successfully compete with all her competitors, as she has natural advantages which nothing but a ruinous railroad discrimination can overcome. It is said that Cleveland is allowed a drawback of 75 cts per barrel on her shipments on refined to the seaboard, whereas Pittsburgh is only allowed 47 cts. Our refiners ask for the same drawback allowed to Cleveland, or what would be still better, do away with drawbacks entirely, and give them the privilege of getting their crude by rail, river or pipe line, by whichever route they can get it cheapest.

As the case now stands there is no drawback allowed on refined unless freight bills can be produced to show that the raw article out of which it was made, was brought here either by the V. R. R. or the Conduit pipe line, and as noted the other day it is stated that an order has been issued by the Penna R. R. Co. forbidding the transfer of crude oil freight bills by one refiner to another, the object being to crush out the transportation of oil in barges even if by so doing it should, as it is, crushing out the refining business here in Pittsburgh. What our refiners desire is the benefit of their mutual advantages, no discrimination and to this they are certainly entitled. This is too important an interest to be sacrificed in the interest of the Penna. R. R. Co. and our refiners do not intend to give it up without a struggle. A committee is to wait on President Scott, in Philadelphia to-day, and it is earnestly hoped that he will be able to see the importance as well as the justice of their demands, and a remedy will not only be promised but at once applied.

CRUDE.

The market was reported rather quiet to-day, and some operators appeared to believe that the climax has been reached, for the present, although prices were maintained. United certificates, $1.92a1.93; Conduit, $1.93½; Union, $1.93½a1.95; shipment, $2.12½a2.15; barge oil, delivered here, 1 26¼a1.27½.

REFINED.

Has been rather quiet for two or three days; the product does not respond to the advance on the raw article, and our market, for reasons, noted elsewhere, is in a very unsatisfactory condition. Philadelphia delivery quoted at 14a14¼; on cars here, 11c, with but few sellers at quotations.

OIL BARRELS.

Continue dull, and prices are lower as compared with last week; city make offering at $1.25; countries quoted at $1.15a1.17.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
JANUARY 28TH.		
Citizens o w	J. D. Tilford	250
King & G	Do.	250
H. S. A. Stewart	Do.	156
Standard Oil Co.	Warden F. & Co.	104
Lockhart & Frew	Do.	156
Total		916
JANUARY 29TH.		
Citizens o w	J. B. Tilford	562
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, Frew & Co.	104
J. A. McKee	Do.	203
Lockhart & F.	Do.	52
Total		921

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston & Bros.	Fancher & Co.	2,213
Paine A. & T.	Paine A. & T.	100
Total		2,313

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 29, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	440 cars.	414 cars.
Hogs	33 "	126 "
Sheep	80 "	79 "
Total	553 "	619 "

CATTLE.

Trade has been rather unsatisfactory to sellers this week, especially to those who had common and medium stock, of which the offerings largely consisted; strictly prime shipping cattle, the supply being light, brought fully as much as last week, but common grades were reported a shade lower. The supply of market cattle was less than that of last week, but there was an increased run of through consignments, which—in connection with unfavorable weather and discouraging reports from the east—caused trade to drag, and if the receipts of yard cattle had been equal to those of last week, the market would, without much doubt, have been one of the worst of the season. It was alleged by shippers that nearly all the cattle bought here last week lost money for their owners, and shippers came out with the determination to get some of their money back this week by getting cheaper cattle, but with the exception of the commoner grades, they were not successful.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers—fat and smooth—quotable at 6a6½c; good 1,200a1,300, 5½a5¾c; good 1,000a1,100 4½a5c. Fat cows 3½a4c. Bulls, 3a4c. Veal calves continue scarce and in demand, with sales at 6a7c for fair to prime. There are but few stock cattle coming forward, and it is just as well as there is not much inquiry for them. The offerings of Texas cattle have been light ever since the first of the year.

Mr. John Maxwell, for a number of years past one of the leading wholesale slaughterers of New York city, has been forced to suspend business. His liabilities are not definitely known, but common report makes the indebtedness to cattle-brokers equal to $50,000.

Of the 440 cars reported for the week 238 cars were through consignments, and 202 cars local or yard cattle, against 167 cars of through and 247 cars of yard cattle last week. Sales, 2,560 head; last week, 3,422.

HOGS.

The market closes firm in view of the change in weather and very limited supply, although the advance during the last couple of days was small. There was an active demand for Yorkers this forenoon with sales at $7.45a7.65 for fair to prime; the market for heavy or Philadelphia hogs was slow, the best evidence of which is that there were several cars left over unsold. This last grade of hogs was quoted at $7.85a8.00c, with one bunch of fancy sold at $8.05. The indications at this writing are that prices will rule still higher on Monday. A Private dispatch from Chicago reports the weather cold and market red-hot, packers paying $7 75 for good packing hogs. This in connection with a very limited supply will have its effect here, providing the cold weather holds out.

SHEEP.

The run was somewhat larger than that of last week and mostly common in point of quality; the result is that while common and medium grades ruled dull at ¼ to ½c, half of a decline—prime to extra heavy stock brought full last week's prices, although the market possibly was not as brisk. As we close our report the pens are almost bare, and the indications just now are that there will be a light supply and higher prices next week, although the weather will have considerable to do with it. Ext a 100a120 lbs, 6a6.50, prime 90a95 lbs 5.50a5.75, good 80a85 lbs 5a5½, 70a75 lbs 4¼a4½. Henry Erisman reports the following purchases during the week:

3 carloads	good Kentuckian		118	$6.60	
2	do	extra fair wool Ohios		124	7.00
1	do	coarse	do do	110	6 30
1	do	do	do do	105	6. 2½
6	do	fair	do do	98	5 75
4	do	fair	do do	90	5 50
4	do	fair	do do	85	5.20
3	do	fair	do do	78	4.50
1	do	fair	do do	65	3.00

The Wheat Outlook.

The following is from a letter by an Eastern correspondent of a Chicago business house. It tells nothing new, but shows the uncomfortable way some people have of persisting in looking at things as they are:

We have long given up figuring on the past, or even the future. We look at the position as it stands to-day. The great "Consumer of the World," the United Kingdom, will require for the remainder of the "cereal year" 48,000,000 bu. She has in her own seaport granaries ready for immediate consumption 24,000,000 bu. Her weekly receipts have been and are still supplying all her demands and more, not only having this immense stock intact, but adding thereto. Need we go further? Point to

Stored and ready for shipment in South

Russia, bu	20,000,000
Egypt, bu	6,000,000
United States, "in sight," bu	18,000,000
	68,000,000

Add to this the world's farmers' deliveries for the next six months, we see a supply of wheat this year unequaled in the world's history. We fail to see where the demand is to come from. With easy money markets all over the world, houses of wealth may carry this immense load for a time, trusting to unlooked-for events, but in the ordinary course of things we fear the weight will be too much for them.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 29, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,09; No. 2 99½c bid spot; 99¾c seller February and March; $1,02¾ seller May; No. 3 77c; rejected 65c. Corn quiet and firm: No. 2 39⅞c spot; 40⅛c bid seller February; 45⅝c seller May; rejected 32c. Oats firm; No. 2 30¾@30⅞c spot and seller February; 31⅛@31¼c seller March. Barley quiet and steady; 77c spot; 72½c seller February; 69½c seller March. Rye quiet and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $19.40@19.45 spot; $19.70@19.72½ seller March; $19.40 seller April. Bulk meats steady and in fair demand at 7, 10¼, 11@11¼c, loose, cash. Lard dull; $12,10 spot; $12,25 seller March; $12,40 seller April.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1,06.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Flour: receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.25@4.65; common to good $4.85@5.35; good to choice $4.90@6.25; white wheat extra $5.95@7.75; extra Ohio $4.85@7.25; St. Louis $5.30@9,00. Rye flour quiet at $4.10@5.40. Corn meal heavy at $2.80@3 25. Wheat slightly in buyers' favor; receipts 8,000 bush; rejected spring 98c; no grade 97½@98c; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,19@1.23; No. 1 Minnesota $1,40; amber Pennsylvania $1,48. Rye nominal at 86@88c; State 90@93c. Barley quiet at 90c. Malt firm. Corn: receipts 27,000 bushels; a shade better; mixed and no grade 56c; yellow western 64c; ungraded western mixed 56@64c. Oats: receipts 12,000 bushels; western mixed and State 46@46½c; white 48@52c. Hay firm; shipping 85c. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet at 15½@19½c. Sugar: fair to good refining 7⅞@8⅛c; prime 8¼c. Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum quiet: crude 8⅝c; refined 14½@14⅝c; cases 18½@20½c; naptha nominal. Rosin quiet at 60@70c. Turpentine quiet at 37c. Eggs heavy; western 17@20c. Leather unchanged. Wool firm; pulled 27@48c; unwashed 15@32c. Pork firm; uninspected $20,75. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles firmer; western long clear 11c. Lard firm; prime steam 12⅝@12 11-16c. Butter: choice firm; others heavy; western 16@25c; State 20@31c. Cheese firm at 6@12½c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm; $1,11.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake 22½@23½c. Pig iron quiet and unchanged. Nails quiet and firm; cut $2,50; clinch $4,50@5,50. Russia sheathing 11½c, gold. Horseshoe nails No. 8 20@25c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 29.—Refined petroleum 3is.

LIVERPOOL January 29.—Cotton dull and easier; 6¾@6 15-16d; sales of 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; 3,800 American. Cheese 58s.

LONDON, January 29.—During the past week Mincing Lane has been dull and unsettled, with a downward tendency. Sugar declined 1s and 6d per hundred weight on crystalized. Demarra coffee: the market was well supplied with foreign sorts. Many pounds remain unsold. Numerous cargoes of rice arrived off the coast and few were sold at barely former terms. There were a number of minor failures throughout the country during the week.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm and unchanged. Corn firm, but active; western mixed 60½c. Oats dull and heavy; western white 48c; mixed 46@47c. Rye nominally firm; 80@83c. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions firm, with an upward tendency. Pork: new $21@21.25. Bulk meats: shoulders 8c; clear rib 10½c loose; packed 8¼@11⅛c. Bacon: shoulders 9¼@9½c; clear rib 12¼@12½c. Hams 15½@16c. Lard quiet and steady; crude 12⅝@13c; refined 13⅝@13¾c. Butter unchanged. Petroleum unsettled; crude 8¾c; refined 14½c. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky steady at $1,11@1,11¼.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—Petroleum held: refined 14@14¼c; crude 11½c. Cloverseed 13¼@13½c. Flour steady; extras $4,50; high grades $7@8.50. Wheat quiet but steady: Pennsylvania red $1.37@1.39; amber $1,39. Rye: 85@88c. Corn declining: yellow 52½@53c; white 58@60c; mixed 54c. Oats quiet; white 44@48c. Pork dull at $20.75. Smoked hams 15a16c; sides 11½c. Lard: 12¾@13c. Whisky firm; $1.11. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese firm; New York 12¾@13½c. Eggs nominal; western fresh 19@20c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.45@1.45½. Corn quiet at 37½c. Oats firm at 36½c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,06. Lard 12c. Pork dull; $19 87½@20. Bulk meats firm at 7, 7½, 10¼, 10½, 10⅜@10½c. Bacon firmer at 9, 11¾@12c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 29.—Flour: demand steady and moderate; western superfine $4@4 50; common extra $5@5 50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6.50@7.25; Illinois $6.50@8.25; St. Louis $6.50@9; fancy Minnesota $9.75. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 66@67½c. Oats: mixed to No. 2 48@52½c; rejected 43@43½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.25@1.30. Corn firm at 41@42c. Oats dull; 35@42c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Pork quiet; $20,25 bid cash. Lard dull; steam 12@12⅜c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear 10¼@10⅜c; clear rib 10⅜c. Bacon dull; 9, 9¾, 11¾, 12@12½c. Whisky firm at $1,06.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—Cotton firm; 12½@12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,05@1,25. Corn firm; 44@46c. Oats firm; 38@44c. Rye quiet and firm; 75@80c. Pork nominal. Bulk meats firm; 8¼, 10¾@11½c, loose. Bacon quiet; 9¼, 12@12½c. Sugar cured hams 13¾@14½c. Lard dull; 14¼@15c. Whisky steady at $1,06.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 29.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat dull. No 1 white Michigan $1.28; No. 2 do $1.13; extra white Michigan $1.14; amber $1,25¼; seller February $1.25; seller April $1.26¾. Corn dull; high mixed held at 44½@45c bid; seller March 48c; seller May 50c; low mixed held at 45@45½c; no grade 44c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 29.—Flour quiet and neglected. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 07½; hard $1.15¾; No. 2 99c; No. 3 79c. Corn dull and weak; No. 2 42c. Oats dull and nominal. No. 2 32½c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring 94c; No. 3 54c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 69½@70c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Sugar very firm, with an upward tendency; prime 7¼c; choice 7½c. Corn meal firm; offers of $2,25 refused. Coffee easier; low ordinary to prime 17@19c. Others unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 29.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c; sales 1,500 bales; receipts 1,550 bales; shipments 1,600 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 50@52½c. Oats steady at 48@52c. Lard dull at 13¾@14½c. Bacon quiet at 8¾, 10¾@11½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 29.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,40; No. 1 white Michigan $1,45. Corn steady at 69c. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada $1,53; No. 2 held at $1,08.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 29.—Petroleum unchanged and firm; standard white 110 test 11¼c; 150 State test 12¾c; Michigan test 15¾c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Cotton dull at 13 1-16@13⅛c; January 13 1-16c; February 13 1-16@13 3-32c; March 13 3-16@13¼c; April 13 13-32c; May 13 11-16c; June 13⅞c; July 14c; August 14⅛@14 3-16c.

GALVESTON, January 29.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 12¼c; net receipts 1,682 bales; gross 1,701; exports to Great Britain 2,730; coastwise 388; sales 763.

SAVANNAH, January 29.—Cotton dull; middlings 12¼@12½c; net receipts 1,772 bales; gross 1,882; exports to Great Britain 2,901; coastwise 783; sales 971.

MOBILE, January 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12½c; net receipts 2,123 bales; exports coastwise 415; sales 2,000.

CHARLESTON, January 29.—Cotton: middlings 12 11-16@12¾c; net receipts 1,413 bales; exports to France 1,760 bales; to the continent 1,900; sales 1,000.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Cotton active; sales of 11,000 bales; medium and better qualities steady; lower grades easy and irregular; prices unchanged; receipts net 4,415 bales; gross 5,654 bales; exports to continent 3,790; stock 371,353.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 29.—Cattle: receipts 1,000 head; fair demand; prices steady and unchanged; shipments 3,100. Hogs: receipts 10,000 head; active; 5@15c higher; packing, $7,30@7.60; chiefly $7.50; bacon grades $7 60@7.70; one lot shipping $7.80; shipments 2 400. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; market dull at $4.37½@5.75.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Hogs: demand largely exceeds the supply; Yorkers $7@7.10; packing $7@7,25. Cattle: market unchanged; little doing.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—Hogs firm; common to good light $7,25@7.50; fair to good packing $7,25@7,40; choice heavy $7,45@7.50.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 29.—Hogs: receipts 2,800; prices $7,00@7,20.

Wool.

BOSTON, January 29.—Wool: demand steady for domestics, with fair average sales. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces more inquiry; 44@47½c for X and XX; 48@50c for medium and No. 1; 50@55c for XXX and picklock; Michigan fleeces in better demand; extra 42@44c; No. 1 45½@47c; Wisconsin and New York 42@43c; the supply of combing and delaine is small, but the demand is limited; 58c for washed; 41@49½c for unwashed; Kentucky 49@49½c; pulled wool meets with a fair demand; choice eastern Maine super 52@55c; principal sales super and X at 40@42c; good super and Indiana X most inquired for; low grades in fair demand.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Business continued quiet with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was dull. Cotton goods moved slowly, but are firmly held by agents. Plaid prints are in moderate request. Ginghams moved steadily. Worsted dress goods are more active. The *Daily Bulletin* says seventeen hundred pieces of Lyons silks will be sold at auction on Wednesday next.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson S. Wks	m10	Nimick & Co m	5
Zug & Co m	3	Chess S. & Co.	4
Byers McC & Co m	2		
Total			24

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

W. Clark p	2	W. Springer s	1
Shoenberger & Co o	9	Soho Furnace o	3
Total			15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Maloney & L s	2	A. Bissinger s	1
Nimick & Co m	7	J. Moorhead m	2
J. Moorhead b	1		
Total			13

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS.

PRATT & ROBINSON,
8 Spruce street, New York.
ROBINSON & PRATT,
714 Samson street,
Philadelphia.

Printing Inks of every grade and color.
Clear Black News Ink for Hand and Power Presses

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 3 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, January 30, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water ft.	in.	Change —or+ ft.	in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill	42	6		+11	Calm	Clear.
Cincinnati, Ohio	49	7	—2	2	SE	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	3			+1	S	Fair.
Dubuque, Iowa	4	4			SW	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	3	3	+1	2	S	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks.	4	11		—4	S	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	29	9		—8	NE	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	31	4		+5	Calm	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	32	2	—2	4	NE	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	14	6		+5	E	Clear.
Shreveport, La	25	3		+1	E	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	11	9	—1	9	S	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	38	6		+5	W	Clear.

JOHN KABERNAGLE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 14½ feet and falling; the rise at this point was not as great as expected, and it evidently rained here more than it did at the headwaters of either the Allegheny or Monongahela. Weather yesterday clear and pleasant.

THE Market Boy, from Wheeling, arrived and departed.

THE Wash. Obenchain ran into the timber last trip in Green River, and damaged her upper works.

THE Ironsides, of Gray's Iron line, is announced for St. Louis forthwith.

THE Sam. Brown, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, passed up yesterday with empty barges.

CAPTAIN J. N. WILLIAMSON will command the Emma Graham hereafter, in place of Capt. E. B. Cooper.

EMPLOYERS reduced wages at some of the Wheeling mills the other day, and a general strike is the consequence.

THE dwelling of Pilot James Randolph, near Blanchester, on the Marietta Railroad, was destroyed by fire last week.

THE Carrie Brooks will not be here this week, having been unable, in consequence of the high water, to get out of the Muskingum.

JAMES E. MCCRACKEN, a well-known St. Louis and Cumberland River pilot, is now a traveling salesman for a sewer and drain-pipe firm.

THE Warner and barges arrived on Saturday from New Orleans with a cargo of sugar and molasses. We published her freight list some time since.

THE Bannock City was sold by the Marshal at Louisville on Thursday to Messrs. Perry, Kirby & Morrow, of Warsaw, Kentucky, for $1,600 cash.

THE Salt Valley, Captain Sanford, is the regular packet for Ironton and intermediate points today, leaving promptly at three P. M. She will receipt through to Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE Exchange for Cincinnati and John L. Rhoads for St. Louis departed on Saturday evening, as did also the towboats Eagle for Cincinnati and the John Gilmore for St. Louis, the former with a tow of coal and the latter with coke.

A MEMPHIS dispatch of January 27th says: The John B. Maude turned back from Chicot, and arrived here to-day, and will leave in opposition to the Thompson Dean on Friday. The Mary Bell and Maude propose to run the Dean out of the Memphis trade.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch under date of January 27th says: The Carondelet was taken out on the Marine Ways this evening, and will be prepared and ready to load for the South by Monday. The sugar taken from her hold is supposed to be damaged about thirty per cent. It has all been hauled to the refinery and dampened to the vats to save the drippings.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says:—The rain still continues, with no intermission. Business light. The river rose four feet in the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock last evening, with forty-nine feet ten inches of water here by the marks at the Water-works; fifty-two feet space under the Suspension Bridge, and forty-nine and one-half feet under the Newport bridge. At the hour named the river was within five feet eight inches of the high water in August, and was rising at the rate of three inches per hour from three to six P. M. The following will show the stage of water for the 48 hours ending at six o'clock last evening...... Notwithstanding the river was rising here so rapidly last evening, we cannot believe, in the light of our dispatches from other points, that it will reach the height attained last August. Should the rains up the river continue till to-night, however, it would be well for all interested to be prepared for as high water as at the time named.

A TELEGRAM from Louisville on Saturday evening says: "The flood is abating, with the river rising less than three-quarters of an inch per hour this evening. Last night it rose 4 inches per hour, and this morning an inch and one-half per hour. There is 30 feet of water on the falls and 53 feet in the channel at the foot of the canal. Freezing all day, with indications that the river will be at a stand by morning. The Robert Mitchell received 200 tons, including 550 plows and 200 pieces bagging. The Norton and barges have 150 tons manufactured iron engaged. The only wharf space is between Second and Third streets. The river now is 30 inches higher than the freshet last August, with water 6 inches deep on the first floor of Moorhead & Co.'s, on Fourth street. A barge of coal belonging to O'Neill & Co. was swamped on the falls, this morning, by waves, in a high wind, while passing through the Indiana span of the bridge. The barge and coal, some 11,000 bushels, are a total loss. It was in tow of the tug Hiram Campbell. Arrived and departed—General Lytle, Cincinnati; Nashville, Cincinnati to Tennessee River; Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati to New Orleans; Grey Eagle, Henderson."

The Flood at Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says of the rise in the rivers: Up to 6 o'clock last evening we had had forty-eight hours of unremitting rain. It has not been a season of heavy, blustering, showy storms, but a constant patter of "ceaseless, pitiless rain"—or, as has been aptly suggested, a regular business rain. The reports show that it has been a general rain all over the country tributary to the Ohio river. Hence, at this writing, there are apprehensions of a big flood in that river, which is already at a grand stage, and the certainty of more water than in August last.

Reporters of the *Commercial* made a careful survey yesterday of the city lines that are most invaded by the swelling floods. The scenes presented are those made familiar by many freshets. At the foot of Race street the big steamer Charles Morgan, from New Orleans, loomed up in grand style, her guards on a level with the "bottom." She was being unloaded.

The row of buildings from Walnut to Main were in water up to their knees, commencing with Captain Chris. Dilg's Sherman House, and including the famous "Blazing Stump." From all the hives of that row the swarms of tramps had been driven, and they were bothering saloon keepers further up. At the foot of Walnut street an employe of the gas works was seen attending to some street-lamp work. He was traveling around in a skiff. Here, at the Maysville wharf-boat, was the City of Portsmouth. At Main street and above, alongside the latter wharf-boats, were the steamer Andes, Julia, Nashville, Jas. D. Parker, C. B. Church, and others—all gradually creeping up the landing on the bosom of a river that was rising four inches to the hour, and fast making up to the August mark. It was a swift, yellow flood, humped up in the middle, with but little drift. The reporter next calls the trouble to which the business men along the river front were put, by being compelled to remove their goods out of reach of the water, and then say:

By the Water Works mark, at this hour, the stage of the river was fifty-one feet and six inches, with a rise of fourteen inches since six o'clock. There was a gradual rise of about two inches an hour. The water had reached the foot of the lamp post at the southwest corner of Main and Water streets. Men were at work removing goods from the cellars of the commission houses on both sides of Water street. At the Water Works it was figured that there would have to be a further rise of about thirteen feet to reach that of 1847, which we are not likely to have. Surface washes at Freeport and Cerwine delayed "No. 10." Little Miami, last night, and prevented the sending of trains. Panhandle trains will branch off at Loveland to the Muskingum Valley road, and strike the main line at Dresden Junction, east of Columbus, coming in the same way. Weak places reported on the Marietta, trains making slow time. Superintendent Peabody has gone to Madisonville to watch some points in that vicinity. No actual break of the road yet reported. Trains on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette were an hour or two late. The Big Miami river was raging and threatening.

(For Additional River News see Fourth Page.)

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Wm. Beilstein et ux. to John Gottlieb Henry, Jan. 1, 1876, 5 acres and 92 perches in Shaler township. Price $2,000

Alvina Carlisle, administratrix of Lewis H. Carlisle, to Charlie B. Carlisle, Jan. 5, 1876; lot in West Deer township. Price ....Nom.

Mrs. Mary A. Connor to Wm. McCauley, Jan. 28, 1876; the undivided one-sixth part of certain lands in Penn and Wilkins townships. Price......$12,000

Samuel Crawford's administrators to Sampson Short, Sept. 16, 1875; lot on Forty-third street, Seventeenth ward, city. Price........$1,137

Sheriff's Poll Deed to the Germania Sick Relief Society, of Allegheny, Dec. 18, 1875; lot on Perry street, Third ward, Allegheny. Price $300

Chas. Grantz to Louis Snitz, Jan. 12, 1876; lot 27 in plan of Cleveland Gas Coal Company, Penn township. Price........$90

The Germania Sick Relief Society to Michael Doehm, Jan. 5, 1876; lot on Long Lane, Third ward, Allegheny. Price........$1300

Dennis Maloney et ux. to Martha Elizabeth Pfarr, Jan. 11, 1876; lot on Coal Hill turnpike, Thirtieth ward, city. Price........$325

John McKinney to Wm. McKinney, Sept. 15, 1873; the stone coal and limestone underlying certain ground in Wilkins township. Price........Nom.

The New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company to Chas. Grantz, Jan. 7, 1876; lot No. 27 in company's plan. Price........$139.10

Wm. Reed et ux. to A. McFarland, Jan. 27, 1876; lot on Bryant avenue, Bellevue borough. Price ....Nom.

Andrew R. Sloan et ux. to S. M. Lafferty, Nov. 26, 1875; lot on Snyder street, Tenth ward, Allegheny. Price........$2,800

David Steen et ux. to Jane W. Brown, Oct. 5, 1875, lot in Chartiers borough. Price........$300

Henry A. Weaver et ux. to Adam H. Weaver, Dec. 28, 1875; lot on Kerr avenue, Thirty-sixth ward, city. Price........$2,500

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car l beer, 1 Leisey & Co; 1 piano, J. Kuehling; 14 bxs frames, J. W. Morrison; 1 p casting, A. J. Nellis; 2 b ls lanterns, R. P. Wallace & Co; 1 keg rivets, W. P. Townsend; 2 plows, J. C. Bidwell; 5 bundles paper, Stevenson & B; 30 bbls glass, T. Wightman; 4 tubs butter, 1 box do, 5 bbls eggs, Head, C. & Co; 3 do, 2 do beans, 6 sks oats, 35 bags corn, P. Duff & Son; 4 cars brick, L. ey Furnace; 3 tubs butter, Brown C. & Co; 1 box misc, D. L. Kuhn; 2 bbls eggs, M. Hill; 1 do, E. Fox & Co; 29 w blocks, Phillips, N. & Co; 1 bbls l oil, J. S. Ramsey & Co; 1 pkg drawers, Fairbanks, M. & Co; 10 kegs meal, J. Porterfield & Co; 55 bxs pipes, J. M. Steuel; 100 d, Dilworth Bro; 1 bale goods, J. J. Campbell; 5 sks rags, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 chest mdse, M. Schoolline; 1 b l cheese, E. Zeickert; 1 do lard, Voight M. & Co; 1 do, Dilworth Bros; 1 car f brick, Excelsior F. G. Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—10 pkgs tobacco, T. J. Wallace; 10 bbls whisky, Jas Littell; 6 bbls beer, H. W. Buffum & Co; 10 kegs p feet, J. P. Hanna & Co; 5 tubs butter, Caskey, H. & Co; 4 bxs c yeast, Kramer & S; 12 pails tobacco, Pretzfield Bros; 10 do, T. J. Wallace; 6 pkgs do, J. Funderton; 5 do, Herzog & B; 28 do, R. & W. Jenkinson; 10 do, J. W. Taylor, 5 hf bxs tobacco, A. Kickpatrick & Co; 3 c shellers, 3 fly wheels, 2 spouts, A. L. Murray; 1 tub butter, M. W. Rankin; 8 sacks rags, Fleming, A. & Co; 5 tubs butter, Voigt, M. & Co.; 7 do, Caskey, H. & Co; 1 car staves, A. Kepp; 1 do hay, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 17 bbls flour, J. Wilson & Son; 1 chest tea, S. Ewart & Co; 12 g hides, 1 c skin, W. Flaccus & Son; 3 bbls d a pells, W. Barker Jr; 40 pkgs tobacco, T. C. Jenkins.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—41 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 do iron, Penna R. R. Co; 1 do clay, J. R. Thomas; 1 do l oil, Aladdin Oil Co; 1 do ties, T. M. Newton; 1 do lumber, C. Vandegert & Co; 1 do, R. S. Thompson; 1 do, H. M. Graw & Son; 2 do coal, Crescent Steel Works; 9 do, Sable Coal Co; 3 do stone, Lucy Furnace; 7 do, Shoenberger & Co; 30 do coal, N. Y. G C. C. Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car barley, J. Rhodes; 1 do rye, J. Frick; 1 do wheat, Marshall, K. & Co; 2 do corn, H. J. McCracken & Bro.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

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WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

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McDONALD........Captain

Through bills given to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
Will leave as above.
For freight apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
GEO. H. GHRIEST, Agts. or to
R. C. GRAY,
91 Wood street.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.

LEAVES HERE EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

SALT VALLEY.

T. SANFORD........Captain
W. A. & L. L. MADDY........Clerks

Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
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150 Barrels Rye Flour.
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3 Cars Rye.
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Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES—Cor. Forty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, November 21, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, 3:01 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:20 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 6:20 p. m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:07 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:49 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily, at 7:41 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:25 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:02 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:31, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:4[illegible] p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., 5:06 and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 4:51, 7:11 and 8:11 p. m.

LIBERTY ACCOMMODATION 3:11 and 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday ....1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday........1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday....7:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily........8:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily........1:41 p. m.
Limited Mail daily........5:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily........8:41 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation ....10:41 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m.; 1:21, 2:41, 5:56 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., 7:06 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:06 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 7:31, 9:31 and 10:01 p. m.

Liberty Accommodation 7:11 a. m. and 4:06 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No change of cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:26 a. m. Connellsville Express daily, except Sunday, 6:0[illegible] p. m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.

MAIL TRAIN connecting for Butler........6:36 a. m.
EXPRESS connecting for Butler........3:26 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM........9:16 a. m. and 4:56 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM........11:36 a. m., 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday, 12.51 and 9:11 p. m.
TARENTUM ACCOMMODATION........11:31 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER........3:31 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time:

Express connecting from Butler ....10:11 a. m.
Mail Train connecting from Butler........5:51 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a. m. and 1:36 p. m.
Springdale Accom. 6:51 a. m., 3 1, 7:16 and 11:11 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 6:61 p. m.
Market Train from Butler 9.11 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY Nov. 21 1875, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

6 Fast Line........2:07am
10 Pacific Express........2:42am
4 Columbus Mail........7:12am
36 Washington Accommodation........9:17am
34 McDonald's Accommodation........11:00am
32 Dennison Accommodation........2:57pm
38 Washington Accommodation........4:42pm
2 Limited Mail........6:02pm
40 McDonald's Accommodation........6:12pm
12 McDonald's Accommodation........10:47pm
42 Sunday Church Train........12:47pm

ARRIVE.

33 McDonald's Accommodation........6:47am
7 Cincinnati Express........6:57am
35 Washington Accommodation........9:37am
31 Dennison Accommodation........9:57am
37 McDonald's Accommodation........2:02pm
39 Washington Accommodation........4:12pm
3 Columbus Mail........5:42pm
1 Fast Line........7:12pm
5 Southern Express........9:32pm
41 Sunday Church Train........10:02am

Pacific Express, Limited Mail, and McDonald's Accom. No. 12 leave daily.
Cincinnati Express and Fast Line arrive daily.
Fast Line leaves daily. Sundays excepted.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22d, 1875, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depots, Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00am	Homestead Ac.	6:40am
Monongahela Ac	11:12am	Through Mail	8:40am
Express	3:50	Express	10:[illegible]
Homestead Ac.	5:53pm	Pittsburgh Ac.	6:50pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8.00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p.m.

Extra train leaves Ormsby on Saturday at 1:15 P. M., running to Hays. Returning, leaves Hays at 2:00 p. m., arriving at South Pittsburgh at 2:35 p. m.

Through connections to and from Brownsville daily (except Sunday,) as follows: leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 12:12 a.m. and 3:50 p. m., connecting with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 5:30 and 9:30 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, on Fourth avenue.

WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. "CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE."

Change of Time—Winter Arrangement. On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 26, 1875, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac.	6:50am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail	9:45am	McKeesport Ac.	7:45am
McKeesport Ac.	11:00am	W. Newton Ac.	8:30am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	Through Express	7:10am
Uniontown Ac.	3:45pm	Uniontown Ac.	10:00am
McKeesport Ac.	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac.	5:10pm	McKeesport Ac.	6:05pm
McKeesport Ac.	6:20pm	Uniontown Ac.	6:55pm
Through Ex.	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac.	7:35pm
McKeesport Ac.	11:15pm	Through Mail	9:00pm
Church Train	12:45pm	Church Train	10:05am

Mail trains daily. Through Express East, daily, except Sunday. Through Express West, daily, except Monday. Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel to Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East and South.

R. B. SOWERS, Ticket Agent,
55 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 19, 1875, Trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:12am	Atlantic Ex.	2:42am
Erie & Asht. Ex.	7:12am	Wheeling Ex.	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	8:27am	Chicago Ex.	12:37pm
Chicago Ex.	8:42am	Erie & Ash. Ex.	2:42pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail	3:42pm
Pacific Ex.	3:12pm	Cleveland Ex.	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:07pm
Erie & War Ex.	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:22pm
Thro. Ml., limit.	6:02pm	Erie & Ash. Ex.	11:[illegible]
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:57am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:12am
Sharps. & As. Ac.	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	8:47am
Enon Accom.	3:42pm	Sharps. & War Ac.	9:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12pm	Leetsdale A	12:52pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:22pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:12pm
Leetsdale Ac.	8:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:27pm
Leetsdale Ac.	10:57pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Through Mail, limited, leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, December 6th, 1875, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom.	6:55am	Night Express	6:05am
Buffalo Ex.	8:25am	Parnassus Ac.	6:45am
1st S. Works Ac.	10:10am	1st S. Works Ac.	8:10am
Kittanning Ac.	11:40am	Arnolds Parker Accom.	9:35am
Titusville Ex.	1:00pm	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15am
Emlenton Ac.	3:20pm	2d S. Works Ac.	1:55pm
Hulton Ac.	5:00pm	Titusville Ex.	2:45pm
2d S. Works Ac.	6:10pm	Kittanning Ac.	6:00pm
Night Ex.	8:10pm	Hulton Ac.	7:20pm
Parnassus Ac.	11:00pm	Buffalo Ex.	8:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Trains leave Soda Works at 8:25 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p. m. Stop at all stations.

Special Sunday train, between Pittsburgh and Foxburg, connecting at Parker with Parker and Karns City Railroad for Karns City and Petrolia. Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:15 A. M. (city time), arriving at Foxburg, at 11:10 A. M.; returning, leaves Foxburg at 2:55 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:05 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. onward to Williamsport, west to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express and Emlenton Accommodation, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connection at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.

DR. WHITTIER, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special physician, having a Union wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary diseases, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. Everybody should read THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages; illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and condition, marriage impediments, causes and consequences. Price 50 cents. Address as above, or call.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S

Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices, safety fuse constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Germany Amending the Penal Code.

The Recent Engagements in Spain.

Senatorial Elections by the French Electoral Colleges.

Triumph of Moderate Republicans.

FRANCE.

An Actor's Funeral.

PARIS, January 29.—The remains of Lemaitre, the actor, were buried to-day at Montmartre. The funeral was attended by an immense and somewhat noisy crowd. Victor Hugo delivered a eulogy at the grave.

Senatorial Elections by Electoral Colleges.

PARIS, January 30.—The Senatorial elections were held by the Electoral Colleges today. Complete returns have been received from all parts of France, except the two districts of Puy Dome and Colonies. The successful candidates, classified according to political opinions avowed in their own addresses to the electors, are divided into sixty-five Monarchists, twelve pure Bonapartists, ninety-three Republicans and forty-five who are described as both Monarchists and Imperialists. The Electoral College of Paris in the first ballot chose Freycinet, Tolain and Herold, the Republican candidates proposed by Gambetta. In the second ballot Victor Hugo was elected, and in the third Peyrot, an Irreconcilable Radical, was successful. Among the Republicans elected in the departments are ex-President Thiers, Chollemel, Lacour, Pel[illegible]ban, Esquiros, Delacroix, Faure, Ra[illegible] Oscar De Lafayette and [illegible]ray. Among the successful ca[illegible] who had the support of the G[illegible] are Weddington, Ventavon, [illegible]pte De'Meaux, Minister of Agi[illegible] and Commerce, Leon Say, Ministe[illegible] Finance, Callaux, Minister of Publi[illegible] Pau[illegible]s, Compt Dara, De'Belcastel, [illegible]tier, Feisserene De'Bort, D'[illegible], Joubert, Contant, Biron, Marguis [illegible]alhouet, Mahne, Tailhand. Duc De'Brog[illegible], De'Gavardie, General L'Admireault, Marshal Canrobert, Depeyre and Admiral Kerjegu. Rasul Duvalu, Bonapartist, is elected. Buffet, Minister of the Interior and Chief of the Cabinet, and Dufaure, Minister of Justice, are defeated.

The returns of the Minister of the Interior classify the elected Senators as follows: Recommended by the Government, one hundred and twenty-nine Bonapartists; not recommended by the Government, eight Radicals and Gambettists, and sixty-three members of the Left Centre. About one hundred and twenty of the Senators-elect were members of the Assembly.

LONDON, January 1.—A Paris dispatch reports M. Bocker, a leader of the Orleanists, elected to the Senate from Calvados. The correspondent says owing to the generally moderate character of the men elected, the new Senate will produce but little impression; but the failure of Buffet and Dufauere to secure seats is regarded as a matter of paramount importance. Paris is perfectly quiet.

SPAIN.

The Recent Engagements.

MADRID, January 29.—The Alfonsist General Quesado occupied Villa Real on the frontiers of the provinces of Alva and Guipuzcoa, which was defended by five battalions, four guns and some cavalry. The Royalists captured artillerymen, two guns, and all their material. The Carlists also lost heavily in killed and wounded. The Alfonsist General Maldonado simultaneously occupied the heights of Artsban, meeting with only a slight resistence. General Moriones occupied Zaros, threatening the Carlist rear. The Carlists have suspended the bombardment of San Sebastian, and are withdrawing the siege artillery.

The Elections.

It now seems that but one Republican (Castelar) was returned to the new Cortes, and but one Radical, Angalada, Marquis of Sardoal. The extreme Monarchists will lead a group of six or seven deputies. The Constitutionalists or Sagostaists number thirty-six. Very few Moderadas or partisans of religious unity have been returned. The elections to the Senate will probably be favorable to the Government.

LONDON, January 31.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a rumor of M. Buffet's resignation is already circulated. This may confidently be declared to be only premature. If a new Cabinet is formed it must consist of members of the Left Centre and of Ministerialists, who frankly support the Constitution. Under such circumstances the Senatorial elections will be a very reassuring pledge for a moderate republic.

The *Times*' correspondent estimates that thirty-five Bonapartists, thirty-five Legitimists, fifty-five Orleanists or Constitutionalists, and about one hundred Republicans have been elected to the Senate. The most important features of the elections are the triumph of the Moderate Republicans in Paris, the defeat of Bonapartists, and the failure of M. Buffet to secure his election. In the department of Seine et Oise the Republican ticket, consisting of MM. Say, Feray and Boucher, was elected entire. Admiral Ronciere Le Noury is elected in Eure. M. Thiers was almost unanimously returned from Belfort.

GERMANY.

The Penal Code.

BERLIN, January 29.—The rejection by the Reichstag of additions to the penal code for further restricting the clergy by prohibiting the posting of objectionable communications on the doors of churches occasions general surprise. It was intended as a supplement to the previous bill prohibiting abuse of the pulpit. The latter bill was evaded by placarding objectionable communications on church doors or by a pamphlet pastoral, and the proposed clauses would have applied the pulpit law to those communications.

A compromise has been reached by a majority of the Reichstag, including the National Liberals and Liberal Conservatives, regarding the proposed Arnim clauses to the penal code, that in order to make a diplomatic servant punishable, the intention to offend must be proved.

The Reichstag to-day concluded the second reading of the supplementary penal code bill, so-called. The Arnim clause was adopted by 179 to 120.

TURKEY.

Insurgents Fleeing.

RAGUSA, January 29.—The insurgents are marching north of Trebinje, pursued by the Turks. The insurrectionists have burnt nine villages.

Count Andrassy's Note.

PARIS, January 30.—It is assertrd that the powers have now arrived at a definite agreement respecting the form of presentation to the Porte of Count Andrassy's note. It will be presented by Austria, and subsequently supported separately by the other powers.

The Proposed Reforms.

LONDON, January 31.—An Odessa dispatch says the execution of Andrassy's reforms in Turkey is to be controlled by consular agents appointed by the six powers.

SPAIN.

Alfonsists Victories.

SAN SEBASTIAN, January 29.—Heavy musketry firing on the San Cristodal Valley was heard yesterday. The Alfonsists troops have taken several Carlist positions commanding the mouth of the river Uroia.

Alfonsists Still Advancing.

LONDON, January 31.—A special from Vittoria reports that Gen. Quesada has captured Aregria. This in addition to his other successes. The occupation of Villa Real and the hights of Artiban gives him possession of the roads to Biscay and Guepuzcoa. The third corps, under General Lama, has captured the town of Valmaseda, in Biscay. General Moriones, moving up the Valley of Orio, has out-flanked the Carlists and advanced into Navarre.

AUSTRIA.

The Dead Hungarian Statesman.

BUDA PESTH, January 28.—The Hungarian Diet has adopted a resolution that Deak's funeral shall be at the expense of the country, and great preparations are being made. The House of Representatives will adjourn over the day of the funeral, which is fixed for the 3d of February. The body will lie in state in the vestibule of the Academical Palace.

A City in Mourning.

LONDON, January 31.—The *Times*' telegram from Pesth reports that the city has spontaneously gone into mourning for M. Deak. The theatres are closed and houses and shops are draped in black.

RUSSIA.

Alleged Abuses by Americans.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 30.—The *Gazette* of this city complains that American ships for a long time have been committing abuses in the Ocbotsh seas. The inhabitants, being bribed with spirits, have allowed Americans to usurp the rights of fishing and hunting in those waters. The clipper Wladamack has started on a cruise in Behring's straits to suppress the abuses and confiscate cargoes of spirits.

Indictments in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—The *Evening Picayune* says of the crooked whisky investigation: The following are the names of persons known to be indicted for the alleged destruction of or a failure to produce their books: John A. Walsh, D. M. Carey, Mr. Ryan, John Henderson, and Flash, Lewis & Co.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—The only capias issued yesterday was against John A. Walsh, who was conducted to the bar of the Circuit Court and arraigned on an indictment for not producing his wholesale liquor dealers' books on the demand of the internal revenue officers. Walsh pleaded not guilty and was bailed in five thousand dollars. It is thought numerous capiases will be issued on Monday and further developments be made.

Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Frissia at New York; steamer Holland at New York; steamer China at New York; steamer Java at Queenstown; steamer Idaho at Queenstown; steamer City of Montreal at Queenstown.

NEW YORK.

Horrible Murder on Staten Island.

A Man's Head Cut Off.

The Body Cut Up and Packed in a Trunk.

The Murderer Arrested

NEW YORK, January 29, 1876.

Horrible Murder.

W. W. Simmons, of Derley, Conn., for some time past employed in a wagon manufacturing establishment in Brooklyn, has been missing since Thursday last. This afternoon his head, partly wrapped in a piece of newspaper, and severed from the body, was found lying between a lumber pile and fence in that city. Physicians say the man was murdered at least twelve hours previous to the head being found, and that an hour elapsed from the time of the murder till the head was severed from the body. The police are now looking for the missing body and murderer.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1876.

Detectives were working busily to-day on the Green Point murder case, in which the head of Wm. W. Simmons was found in the ship yard of John English, on Milton street. From the proximity of the head to the river it was thought the body had been thrown into the water. Inquiries were made at places where Simmons was in the habit of visiting, but no person acknowledged having seen him since Saturday night. Among those [illegible] whom the murdered man was [illegible] and to whom the officers lo[illegible] authentic informatio[illegible] most was known also b[illegible] name of Andreas Fuchs. He was be[illegible] same shop as Simmons, and [illegible] his side, and was also believed [illegible] intimate friend of the deceased. He [illegible]ared to be uneasy under the questioning of the police, and pretended to speak very poor English. He told the detectives of Simmons being in the habit of visiting some female friends in Green Point, but on making inquiries this was found to be untrue, and was told by Kretz to mislead the police. Kretz was detained in the police office two or three hours, and was anxious to get away, stating to a friend he was afraid he was to be locked up as a witness. The detectives did not think that Kretz knew anything about the murder, and he was allowed to go home.

Among others interviewed were the watchmen on the docks. One was found who said he saw a man answering the description of Kretz down near the dock on Saturday morning, and was quite positive about his identity. The detectives then supposed if Kretz was not the guilty man he knew something about the murder, and they went to his house, at 98 North Third street, and arrested him. On his way to the station house he purposely cut his hand. It bled freely, and he kept rubbing it on his pants. When this was observed an examination of his clothing was made, which revealed a large spot of dried blood on his pants. The detectives then visited his house again and found a trunk locked and nailed together so tightly that it was opened with great difficulty. In this they found packed the arms and legs of the murdered victim, and in a boiler they found the trunk of the body, skinned and cut up. The entrails had been removed and quick lime put inside so as to cause speedy decomposition. There had been a pool of blood on the floor, but efforts had been made to obliterate it by scouring until the boards were almost white. Upon the dress of Mrs. Kretz, which had just been washed, were stains of blood. She said she scraped the floor at the request of her husband, that Simmons called at the house on Thursday night, and they all had drank together, Simmons' drinks being made stronger than theirs, and that when he was stupefied with liquor Kretz took a hatchet and chopped his head off, the act being witnessed by his little step-daughter. Mrs. Kretz said that she herself was then up stairs. When Kretz heard that the body was discovered he admitted his guilt, and said he had done it because he had found the victim in criminal intercourse with his wife, but this Mrs. Kretz denies.

The murder was no doubt committed for robbery, as Simmons was always known to have money on his person. The prisoner was also found in possession of Simmons' watch, and the little girl says her father took three dollars and some cents from the pockets of the murdered man. Mrs. Kretz was taken to the station house and locked in a separate cell. The prisoner, who says his real name is Kretz, is an Alsatian by birth, and speaks both French and German. He is about forty years of age, stoutly built, five feet six inches in height, and has rather a forbidding aspect.

THE WHISKY RING.

The McKee Trial in St. Louis—Closing Arguments by the Counsel—A Vehement Speech by Mr. Voorhees—The Jury to be Charged To-day.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—All the approaches to the United States Circuit Court room were thronged this morning, in anticipation of the argument of Daniel W. Voorhees, in closing the defense of William McKee, for alleged complicity in the whisky frauds. The doors were opened at 10 o'clock, and a limited number admitted, after which the crowd pressed against the door, hour after hour, catching the drift of the address through an open transom. Mr. Voorhees poured out his invective upon the accomplices who had sworn for the Government, and then compared with them the defendant, a resident of St. Louis for thirty-four years, whose character had been unsullied up to the time of this charge. The jurors, he said, might have frequently sat on juries in criminal cases in their own counties, but they had never been called on to try a man of such towering character as Mr. McKee. He had lived a public life as a pure exponent of party and social principles, and in the hour of his trouble the great men and honorable of the country had gathered around and upheld him. If a man like he was to be hounded to death, for a conviction would be even worse than death to the defendant, by perjured scoundrels, thieves and suborners of perjury, then what is a life of rectitude worth? A charge of conspiracy, when sustained by men who have turned State's evidence, as it is called, is one of the most dangerous charges that can be brought against a man, and some of the noblest and best heads of old England fell upon the block as a result of such testimony. So fully alive to the danger did England finally become that for one hundred years not one man has suffered conviction by such means. If you allow dishonest men to tell their infamous stories, and at the same time close the mouth of the honest citizen whom they persecute, and if you give credence to their uncorroborated testimony, then we will have the strange spectacle, not of honest men prosecuting the lawless, but of rogues and thieves prosecuting good citizens. When a man has committed perjury with every change of the moon, how can it be told where his lies end and the truth begins? It is deplorable that such witnesses as those produced should come forward as representing the Government. God forbid that the Government is in any need of such representation. A majority of over forty millions of people are honest, and it is an outrage that their boasted Government should come into court with thieves and perjurers at the right, on the left and behind it to prosecute one of its citizens. If McKee could go upon the stand and deny the statements of these scoundrels, which story would be entitled to belief, theirs or his? But under the impolicy of the law he is not permitted to do that. It was a cause for congratulation that a Congressional committee is now considering favorably a bill which will permit honest men to go upon the stand and contradict the perjuries of men who have conspired to ruin them. McKee's own denial was more than the oaths of a thousand perjurers, and the jury had no right to destroy his life on such uncorroborated testimony. The only logical conclusion of Col. Dyer's own argument was that the testimony of his own witnesses should not be credited by any jury, and that it was an insult to ask a conviction of even a dog upon such testimony. There is no testimony in this case to warrant the blotting out of a life, and if the jury decide that, then every man's household is at the mercy of villains, and the jury is but a weapon as against honest men.

The speaker then took up each witness in turn, analyzed his testimony, and poured forth such a stream of denunciation and invective against each as has never been heard for a long period here, perhaps not ever. No words were too bitter, no epithets too opprobrious to hurl or to cast upon the conspirators, who, he said, had not only cheated, robbed and defrauded the Government, but attempted to drag a pure and honest man down to their own level. If the Government has to found its justice on men of this class, then its sky is gloomy indeed, more gloomy than the speaker had ever regarded it in its darkest day. If a system such as this is to prevail, it is a standing advertisement for rogues to sacrifice reputable citizens to save their blackened selves.

Col. Broadhead followed Mr. Voorhees, and closed the argument. His speech was plain and unpretentious, and consisted largely of reading the testimony to the jury, making a concise and connected story of it, and dwelling upon and explaining its various points. He placed particular stress on the fact that the defense had freely admitted the existence of a conspiracy, proven, too, by the evidence of accomplices; but when the same kind of testimony was brought directly against their client, they pronounced it perjured and worthy of no consideration. He pronounced the testimony of Louis Bohle concerning Engelke's interview with McKee as extremely improbable, and considered it absurd that McKee should tell a stranger that he could use his influence with Collector Maguire to have seized goods released.

After Col. Broadhead finished the Court adjourned. The jury will be instructed on Monday morning, and the case given to them by or before noon.

Explosion of Dynamite.

BALTIMORE, January 29.—An explosion of dynamite, or safety powder, followed by a fire, occurred yesterday afternoon in a factory at Biddle and Stellman streets, a thickly settled neighborhood. About 300 cans, containing twenty-five pounds of powder each, exploded in volleys continuing for half an hour. The building was shattered, the walls crumbling in with the last volley, and injuring six firemen, but none seriously. During the explosion the greatest consternation prevailed, and several families procured wagons and moved away from the neighborhood.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear, or fair, and rising temperature, with southeast to southwest winds, and falling barometer.

Religious Services.

During the week until Friday evening services will be held in the First Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Richard Allen, of Philadelphia, will preach each evening. Prayer and inquiry meeting after sermon. The public are cordially invited.

Highway Robbers.

On Saturday evening James Connor and Teddy Finn attempted to garrote and rob an old man at the corner of Third avenue and Grant street. Their purpose was defeated by officer Andy Cronin, who arrested them both. Yesterday they were committed to jail for a hearing next Saturday. Their attempt was observed by a number of persons, who will be present at the hearing to testify against them.

Wanted to Drown Himself.

"Disorderly conduct—tried to drown himself," is the funny sort of a charge on the docket of the Central Police station against C. R. Rosenfelt, who waded into the Allegheny river about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Tenth street, with [illegible] deliberate and expressed purpose [illegible]ing himself. He was rescue[illegible] [illegible]cer Jno. Tetley before he had s[illegible] in making his body food for fish[illegible] [illegible]senfelt is a music teacher by prof[illegible] and about fifty years of age.

Caught and Jailed.

[illegible]ring the progress of a ball at Turner Hall on Sixth avenue, early on Saturday morning last, George S. Holmes, *alias* Arnold, attempted to pick the pockets of Scotty Smith. The latter discovered the operation and quite naturally objected to it. A fight originated, which had the effect of breaking the ball up. Both parties were arrested and when the hearing came off before the Mayor it was ascertained that Holmes was wanted by Alderman Koenig to answer a charge of the larceny of a watch. He was therefore turned over to that magistrate, who sent him to jail, and Smith was discharged.

Court Brevities.

SUIT for $3,000 damages was commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, on Saturday, by Nicholas Fitzgerald and wife against Wallace & Irwin, liverymen, of the South Side. During last July Mrs. Fitzgerald went to a funeral in a carriage hired from the defendants. While coming down the hill in the Twenty-fifth ward the horses took fright and ran away. The driver jumped off the vehicle and left the occupant to the mercy of the runaway. Mrs. Fitzgerald was thrown out and badly injured, among other things her hip being dislocated, causing her to be laid up in bed for fourteen weeks.

The Police Court.

The Mayor had thirty-four cases before him yesterday morning. Chas. Wray, for having no visible means of support, yet having the reputation of being a thief, was sent up for thirty days. R. S. Lewis, for stealing a coat from S. Bloom, at the Opera House, was similarly disposed of. John Hamilton, Gus. Miller and James Sullivan were fined twenty-five dollars and costs for disorderly conduct. They settled with the cashier. The belligerent demonstrations of Andy Lennox at the Birmingham station of the P. V. & C. R. R., cost him one month at Claremont.

Secession in Allegheny.

It appears that some of the residents of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, are in earnest in their desire to get their ward out of the city again, and back into its old condition as McClure township. A notice has been published, signed by six property owners in that ward, notifying the residents and taxpayers that they will make application to the present Legislature for the passage of an act to repeal the act annexing McClure township to the city. This same matter was agitated last winter, but nothing was done beyond getting up a couple of petitions.

Another Charge Against Howard.

Notice was made last week of the arrest of Chas. Howard, on the charge of being a suspicious character, and the subsequent finding on his person of a number of "spiel marks," resembling $20 gold pieces. On Saturday Detective Roger O'Mara discovered a very important witness against Howard. On the day before he was arrested he visited the store of a German woman on Fourth avenue, purchased two dollars werth of goods, and gave her a twenty dollar "spiel mark" in payment. He told her he was just from California, and she was so delighted to receive gold that she alleges she gave him eighteen dollars in greenbacks as change. Howard will have a hearing to-morrow.

Was It a Murder?

A very mysterious case has been developed in Cresson. A Mr. Johnson, of the Summit, has traps set about two miles southeast of the above village, and while examining them came across the remains of an unknown man in an old stone quarry. The body was far advanced in decomposition, and is supposed to have been lying there a year or more. A revolver, open knife, and a box of gun caps were found beside him, but there was nothing on his person by which to identify him. An old pocket-book, containing two pennies, was found in his pocket, and one penny was found ten feet from him. His head was entirely severed from the body, and had a bullet-hole through it. He was very respectably clad, and did not have the appearance of a common tramp. There is no one missing in that vicinity.

The county authorities have the body in charge and will hold an inquest on the remains.

The West Elizabeth Emigrants.

Reports have been received from Barton county, Southwestern Kansas, from the Mormons who emigrated thither from West Elizabeth, this county, last spring, to establish a colony, and the settlers are said to be in a very prosperous condition. It will be remembered that about thirty families under the leadership of William Bickerton, left West Elizabeth. The emigrants were mostly miners, who at the best could make but a poor living at their old home, and their old friends of that place are glad to learn that the emigrants had good luck with their crops and were otherwise successful. They built a large granary and a school house, besides their dwelling houses, during the year. The name of the colony is Zion. They have a postoffice there, with Wm. Bickerton as postmaster. There will be at least fifty more families leave Western Pennsylvania for the new colony this spring. After the colony gets strong enough they will follow in the track of the Grangers and ship their own produce to market.—*McKeesport Times.*

Allegheny Robberies.

On Friday evening a burglar entered the residence of Mr. McFarland, on Lacock, near Federal street, Allegheny, and walked off with an overcoat and a couple of umbrellas. About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning officer Davis found every door in the same house standing wide open. The family was aroused and an examination made, but it was learned that nothing had been stolen. If thieves had been in they were frightened away before they could get anything.

On Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock, another industrious thief entered the cellar under the residence of Mr. Frank Horner, on Locust near Fulton street, and then forced open the door into the kitchen with a jimmy. He then went up stairs, there being no person at home, and opened the bureau and scattered its contents over the floor. He found there a pocketbook containing about $25 in gold and silver money, which he deposited in his own pocket. He also took a $50 overcoat and a dress coat belonging to Mr. Horner and then quietly left.

Connubial Felicity.

Another of our bachelor friends has yielded to the seductive influences of Hymen's gentle power and gone to join the ever increasing ranks of the Benedicts. The young gentleman who thus, as it were, went back on his bachelor record, was Mr. Robert L. Covert, who has for several years past been one of the most trusted and esteemed typos in the GAZETTE composing room. The interesting ceremony in which Robert surrendered his life of single blessedness, came off at the residence of Rev. A. W. Butts, on Saturday evening, and the young lady who acted as principal on her side of the house, was Miss Kate Sullivan, who is spoken of as as fair a bride as one could wish to see, and a lady whom to know is to hold in genuine and high esteem. The ceremony was witnessed by but a few of the more immediate friends of the happy couple, and the wedding festivities throughout—because they were devoid of all ostentatious display—were all the more enjoyable to those who were "bidden to the feast." It gives us pleasure to know that the worthy groom, when he did invest in the matrimonial lottery, had the good fortune to secure a prize. We extend to the young couple our felicitations, along with those of other friends, with the hope that the whirligig of time may ever bring them naught but the fullest measure of health, happiness and prosperity.

BLAZES.

Dwelling Consumed—Steel Works Fire.

An unoccupied frame building on Brownsville avenue, in the Thirtieth ward, the property of Mr. Woodburn, was consumed by fire about three o'clock yesterday morning. A year or more ago a slip on the avenue rendered the house insecure, and since then no person has dwelt in it. The fact that it was empty leads one to conjecture that it was fired by incendiaries. An alarm was turned in from box 127, at the corner of Seventh and Carson streets, but the steamers did not arrive in time to do any good. The loss will amount to about $1,500.

The alarm of fire at half-past eleven o'clock last night, from box 37, at the corner of Try street and Second avenue, was caused by a slight fire at Anderson's steel works, on the side of Boyd's hill and directly at the head of Third avenue. It was doubtless caused by sparks from the furnace. The loss will amount to very little.

COUNTY FINANCES.

Report of Controller Warner for 1875—The Expenditures Increased and the Receipts Decreased.

County Controller Warner on Saturday made his annual report to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1.

Mr. Warner regrets that the showing is not so favorable as those of late years. The expenditures show an increase of $4,672.18, and the receipts a decrease of $65,908.96. The report says: The most notable increase in the expenditures has occurred in the following departments: In fees and salaries to the amount of $7,479.66; in election expenses $3,152.13; in printing and stationary $6,916.92; in Court of Quarter Sessions, $7,797.99; in Courts of Common Pleas Nos. 1 and 2, $638.01; in Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, $16,388.59; in bridges, $1,183.99; in Pennsylvania Reform School, $7,214.30; in Contingent Fund, $2,613.90.

On the side of decreased expenditures, the items meriting special notice are: In the department of interest, to the amount of $2,606.45; in the Coroner's office, $1,271.51; in Western Penitentiary, $9,595.59; or a reduction in a single year of more than one-half of the expense to the county, resulting from the introduction of the congregational system of labor into that institution; in Commissioner's office, $659.04; in assessment of taxes, $21,416.72; in Court House, $4,20[illegible].

The increased [illegible]xpenditures i[illegible] salaries is explained by [illegible] the increase of business in the S[illegible] [illegible]nd Prothonotary's office, and [illegible]ishment of the Orphan's Court, [illegible]itating the employment of more clerks. The reduction made in salaries were as follows: Clerk of Orphan's Court, $1,068.11; Recorder, $500.55; Register, $140; County Commissioners, $844.12; County Treasurer, $163.35; County Controller, 145. These form the principal items of reduced expenditures.

The Controller alludes to what he considers a remarkable fact that the entire deficiency existing in the estimated receipts is from taxes, the recipts outside the taxes having been fully up to and exceeding the estimates. He does not think this deficiency can be ascribed to the hard times altogether nor the high county rate of taxation, for it has been steadily reduced since 1871, and is not now over sixty per cent. of what it was then. The most likely reason is that the rate in the rural districts has become so low, that unless a very considerable amount of property is owned by the taxpayer it does not justify him in coming to the Treasurer's office to make payment, rather preferring to await the coming of the collector and pay the percentage.

"Although there has been a falling off in the receipts," the Controller continues, "there does not exist any actual deficiency in the county funds, but only a reduced surplus to carry over into the coming year's operations. Every effort will be made to curtail expenses, and I believe no increase of taxation need be feared."

In speaking of the increased election expenses, the Controller says that while this expense bids fair to grow for some time to come, it is questionable whether in the more complete safe-guards of the ballot under the provisions of the new Constitution the money is not well spent, as the present system most effectually prevents any tampering with the general results.

The printing and stationery expenditures were largely increased by the unusual number of Sheriff's sales advertisements. The receipts, however, were correspondingly increased.

The Controller says that the increase in the expenses of the Quarter Sessions Court can only be explained by the prevalence of crime, the numerous homicide trials of the past year contributing to swell the sum to a very marked degree. The increase in the Common Pleas Courts is also accounted for by an increase in litigation.

The amount paid to the Commonwealth is increased by the payment to the State, under the decision of the Supreme Court, the State tax on writs, collected in former years.

The increase in expenditures for bridges resulted mostly in repairing the damages from the floods of 1874. The new structures in many instances where the circumstances would warrant, have been built of iron, which are considered to be more durable and economical in the end than the old style of wooden structures.

Referring to the Reform School, the Controller says: "This institution has been increasing its cost to this county very materially for the past two years—resulting from the amount required to pay interest on temporary loans rendered necessary through the neglect of the State Legislature to appropriate the customary amounts for institutions of this kind. Also the Board of Managers have not reported the earnings of the inmates as formerly, but have set them aside for stocking the new farm at Morganza. It is to be hoped that when the removal to the new building and farm at Morganza, which is contemplated, takes place, the expenses of this school will be greatly reduced."

The report then reviews the history of the county's compromise with the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, and also of the sale of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad bonds, which the county held.

The receipts on account of the liquor license fund for 1875, have been $78,127.50, against $208,235 for 1874, while the number of licenses issued for 1875 amounted to 1,788, against 1,621 for 1874. This large decrease of revenue was the result of the legislation of 1875.

A large reduction in the county debt has been accomplished during the past year, amounting to $125,293.73, with a balance of cash in the sinking fund, in addition to the annual appropriation required for 1876, of over $80,000, which will be applied to its still further reduction in the incoming year.

A summarized statement of the receipts and expenditures will be found in another column.

CHINESE JAMBOREE.

Celestials Around the Festal Board—Music as a Leading Feature.

On Saturday evening the Chinese residents of the city celebrated, by a banquet and otherwise, in the three cornered building at Smithfield and Liberty streets, their New Year's or some other holiday set forth in the celestial calendar. It was observed with all due pomp and ceremony, and though our representative was unfortunately among the absentees, and therefore cannot speak with his usual positiveness concerning the affair, it was doubtless an occasion that will long linger lovingly in the memories of those who compose the select Chinese social circle of Pittsburgh. During the day a representative Celestial called upon the Mayor and asked if there would be any objection if they should incorporate a musical feature in the celebration. He was told that there certainly would not be. That was enough. They had the music. And now the citizens who live within a radius of half a mile of that neighborhood want to be warned in time of the approach of any more Chinese jamborees, so they can go on a visit, for that one night only, to friends. The music it is said was simply fiendish and diabolical. Detective Jim Scott alleges that it reminded him of the days when he used to get three or four score of his playmates into the back yard of his fathers house with all the old drums, tin pans, scuttles, wash basins, dish pans, broken musical instruments and everything else that, combined with vigorous youthful vocal demonstrations, would make a noise appropriate to the occasion. Any how the Chinese had their fun, and now they feel relieved. So does the vicinity in which it occurred. A visitation by grass-hoppers would be more preferable there now.

Sometimes a Cold will not Yield to ordinary remedies, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This condition produces Pain and Soreness, Hoarseness, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, and Spitting of Blood, Matter or Phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms, by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma and Bronchitis, are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for so many years, affords the best guarantee of its merit. MWS

THE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP.

The Record Remitted to the County Prothonotary.

The record in the bond of friendship case was remitted to Court on Saturday, the time fixed by the Supreme Court for holding it having expired. This settles the case, unless the record is withdrawn by a writ of *certiorari.* About noon on Saturday General Sweitzer, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, received a telegram, signed by Chief Justice Agnew, requesting him to hold the record until further order of the Court, but as he had already transmitted it to the County Prothonotary the order was of no avail. A motion for a rehearing of the case was made before the Supreme Court, but no arguments. The present impression is that the decision will stand.

Mr. Clark is indebted to Mr. McCully's estate in the sum of $35,000, and this will come out of the $75,000, leaving him $40,000—$10,000 of which goes to counsel. Interest, however, at the rate of six per cent. a year from the time of Mr. McCully's death—nearly three years ago—will be claimed, which will make an addition to the $75,000 of over $10,000. This, if obtained, will leave Mr. Clark altogether, after paying everything, about $40,060.

Anti-Masonic.

The undersigned desire to commence the weekly publication at Cincinnati, Ohio, of an out and out anti-Masonic paper, called the *Mah-Pah Bone.* The encroachments of Masonry render this and many like papers necessary. The fires of 1826-36 must be rekindled, and the administration of justice redeemed from Masonic perversion, and equal rights restored and maintained. It is therefore urged upon every friend of the anti-Masonic cause to send for a copy of the prospectus for the paper, and therewith procure all the subscribers possible. All communications should be addressed to

J. H. H. WOODWARD,
382 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ANOTHER WARNING.

To Parties Making Special Deposits in Banks.

Look at the late robbery of the Northampton Bank, where some $700,000 were stolen.

How foolish, when you can rent a box in the Safe Deposit Company from ten dollars upwards, per annum, where you are safe from robbers.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Subscribers to the GAZETTE in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, who fail to receive their paper before 7 A. M., will confer a favor on the proprietors by sending their name and address to this office.

····The new moon indicates dry weather.

····Library Hall will be crowded to-night.

····The Churches were well attended yesterday.

····The Allegheny School Controllers meet to-morrow evening.

....The Fire Commissioners have returned from their Eastern trip.

····Candidates for Congress were shinnying around lively on Saturday.

····"To-Let" appears on about every third house on many of our streets.

····An interesting letter from the Oil country will be found on our first page.

····It costs more to live in Pittsburgh than in any other city in the United States.

····The noon prayer meetings are exceedingly well attended by many of our business men.

····The majority of the frauds who attempt to impose upon the Guardians of the Poor are women.

····The Menonghela Presbytery of the U. P. Church will hold a meeting in this city on Wednesday next.

····Allegheny people are complaining of high gas bills, especially those who have manageable daughters.

····The daily GAZETTE will be delivered at your door for fifteen cents a week. Leave your order at the counting room.

···All interested in practical Scientific Education are referred to the card of the Mass. Institute of Technology in our paper to-day.

····A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mathew Cassidy upon a charge of obstructing an officer, while the officer was in pursuit of his duty.

····The Philadelphia Ring have about concluded who they will nominate for Congress in this district this fall. "There's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip."

····The indications are that there will be an improvement in the building line this spring. Already several large contracts for business blocks have been entered into.

....A meeting will be held in the Mt. Washington school house to-morrow evening to discuss the proposed secession of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards.

····The cars and rolling stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad have been repainted and relettered, and now bear the imprint of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

······The school directors of the Third ward, Allegheny, have elected new teachers in the persons of Misses Annie B. Brown, Belle Herring and Hattie Musgrave. Miss Rhoda Smith and Miss Sadie White were chosen substitutes.

····A thief snatched a pocket book containing seven dollars from a lady on the corner of Twenty-seventh and Penn streets on Saturday. His first grab was unsuccessful, but he then struck the lady, succeeding in obtaining the book.

····A special session of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F., of this State will be held this afternoon at Lafayette Hall to admit Past Grands to the Grand Lodge. This evening a Lodge of Instruction will be held, to which fifth degree members will be admitted.

······City Assessor Phelps reports $1,733.13 additional assessments and $9,076.67 additional exonerations. The latter have been largely increased this year because of the decision making South Side rural property liable to only two-thirds rate of taxation.

····On Friday just before callingthe school to order the side wall of the Temperanceville school, in the basement story, caved in, burrying under the rubbish some sixteen seats. Fortunately the children were playing outside of the room at the time, and they escaped uninjured.

····The corner policemen of the old parts of the city perambulate to the suburbs on Sunday afternoon and take their assigned position on the corners of Fifth and Penn avenues, much to the chagrin of owners of fast horses. Notwithstanding the presence of these gentlemen a good deal of racing was done yesterday.

····The evening prayer meetings that have been held in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, during the present month, have been so interesting that Dr. Scovel has concluded to continue them during the present week. A celebrated clergyman from New York will assist in the exercises each evening during the week.

····A fire broke out at New Brighton on Friday morning, in the hardware store of Elias Alexander, which, with its contents, was wholly consumed. The loss on the building was $2,800 and on the stock $5,000. Both were partially insured. The fire communicated to the Odd Fellow's Hall, adjoining, and damaged it to the extent of about $500.

····The Democrats of the Eighteenth ward have nominated the following ticket: Select Council, N. P. Sawyer; Common Council, N. C. McCafferty; School Directors, Thomas Donnelly, A. F. Riddle; Assessor, John Welsh; Assistant Assessor John Martain; Revisor, M. Costello; Judge of Election, M. Ganey; Inspector, John Stack; Constable, George Wolner.

····On Saturday evening about seven o'clock a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Agustus Geissler, while crossing Ohio street, at North street, Allegheny, was run into and knocked down by a butcher's wagon, which was being driven very rapidly. The wheels passed over her leg, fracturing it. She was removed to her home, at the corner of North and Liberty streets, and medical aid summoned.

····On Saturday evening a man leaped from a train at Woods' Run. He was very seriously hurt, and made a very narrow escape with his life. Notwithstanding this, a boy about sixteen years of age jumped from the same train at the same place last evening, but he fortunately alighted upon the platform. He fell very violently and made several sumersaults, but escaped with a few bruises. The police should have authority to arrest such persons, and they should be severely punishment.

····Certain social circles on the "hill" are much exercised over the supposed elopement of a young lady with a married man who leaves a wife and two children. The man is drummer for a city firm. A few weeks ago he packed up his sample trunk and had it expressed to a town in Ohio, he following the day afterwards. Nothing was thought of the matter until the trunk was returned to his residence with an accompanying note, setting forth that the agent had gone to California and that his family need not look for him. The supposition that it is an elopement case was founded upon the fact that the young woman in question was quite intimate with him and disappeared about the same time he did.

····At a meeting held at Shirland, on Saturday evening, the following citizens' ticket was put in nomination for officers of North Fayette township: Judge, J. R. Kelso, (Rep.); Morgan Elliott, (Dem.) Inspector, Geo. Y. McKee, (Rep.); Robert McFarland, (Dem.) Assessor, Samuel Dickson; Assistant Assessors, J. R. Kelso, George K. Robb. School Directors, A. Campbell, 3 years; Geo. W. Hoffman, 3 years; H. E. McBride, 1 year. Supervisors—A. Campbell, R. Crooks, R. McFarland, John Matthews. Treasurer, J. C. Marks. Auditor, W. C. McFarland. Town Clerk, J. C. Marks. Constable, John Cannon. Another ticket will be nominated at the Pan Handle Hotel, Noblestown, on Tuesday, February 1st.

PERSONAL.

***Miss Lucy O'Hara, of this city, is visiting Mrs. Bloomer at her elegant home on M street, Washington city,

***Capt. Dal. Wilkins, of the Duquesne Greys, has, at his own request, been relieved from duty until April 24th.

***Dr. Wood says his ground hog bill was chucked in as a humorous measure, and if the people don't see the fun in it he can't help it.

***Mr. Chas. Donnelly, Treasurer of the P., W. & B. R. R., is assisting President King in the management of the road, and Mr. Ijams has been temporarily placed in charge of the fiscal affairs of the company.

***Messrs. Plummer, Thornton, Yerkes, Billingsley and Finley constitute the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the Reform School. They arrived in the city last night, and will commence their labors this morning.

LOCK-JAW.

Serious and Unusually Severe Case of Tetanus at the Allegheny City Home.

During the past few days Dr. B. B. Smith, Physician to the Allegheny City Home, has been attending a boy named Joseph Callender, who is lying at the Home suffering from a serious attack of lock-jaw. It appears that about two weeks ago the lad, who is about fifteen years of age, was playing in the dining hall of the Home, when he accidentally ran a sliver of wood, which came off one of the boards of the floor, into the ball of his foot. It pained him somewhat, and he attempted to pull it out, but failed, whereupon he bound the foot up, and the wound began to heal. No further attention was paid to it until a few days ago when Dr. Smith was notified of it. He at once extracted the wood, which was about an inch long and not more than a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. On Saturday the boy's condition was very serious, when Dr. Smith called Dr. Jas. Herron to his assistance and everything possible was done for the sufferer. Last evening his jaws were tightly locked together, and all his muscles were so tightened that he was unable to bend his arms or legs. When it was necessary to give him a drink or his medicine he had to be lifted to his feet. He was perfectly stiff, as though there was not a single joint in his frame, and suffering intensely. It is very doubtful whether he will recover. He is an orphan, but has some relatives residing in the Sixth ward, Allegheny.

WARNING TO OWNERS OF BONDS

Living in Country Places.

The house of Dr. O. D. Todd, a well known practicing physician residing at Allenport, Washington county, opposite the town of Fayette City, was entered about ten o'clock on last Monday morning, and from $3,000 to $4,000 in bonds abstracted therefrom.

If the Doctor had left his bonds with the Safe Deposit Company, where he once kept them, he would have been some thousands richer to-day. In saving three or four dollars he lost as many thousands. Let country people be warned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Barry Sullivan, who received such a generous reception upon his visit here in November last, commences another engagement, opening in "Richard III." His support will be strengthened by the addition of Mrs. Effie Ellsler, whom Pittsburghers have not for a good while had the pleasure of seeing. *Richard* is Mr. Sullivan's greatest impersonation.

Library Hall.

Father Gerdemann has selected for his lecture at Library Hall this evening a peculiarly appropriate subject—"Popery vs. The Public Schools." It is a topic upon which this whole countrg is becoming aroused, and the necessity of the preservation of the latter from the destructive encroachments of the former is pressing itself with rapidly increasing force upon every thoughtful mind. Father Gerdemann is much better qualified than most men are to tell of the relation that Popery bears to our common school system, and he will doubtless do it in a manner that will leave a lasting impression.

Trimble's Varieties.

The attractions at Trimble's this week are more than ordinarily enticing and brilliant, and a programme altogether fresh, and bright and crisp, will be presented this evening. Miss Angie Schott heads the list of performers, though she doubtless comes last on the bill. The best is always kept till the last. Alice D'Erina is the new serio comic singer. As her name would indicate, she sings the songs of Erin.

Humpty Dumpty.

Maffitt & Tyler's Humpty Dumpty troupe, the best pantomime company in America, opens at Library Hall on Wednesday evening, and will remain until Saturday night. The sale of seats commences this morning at Hale's.

The Care of Horses.

It is an acknowledged fact that in order to develop the good qualities of a horse, as relates to its speed and ability to work, it must receive proper care, both in feeding and in other very necessary duties. Our horse markets every day furnish us many specimens of "walking bone yards," whose life mission has been thwarted by ill-treatment on the part of their owners. Nothing is so essential to the health of a horse, as keeping open the pores of the skin. This can only be accomplished by the use of good brushes, especially those that will penetrate to the skin, and produce a good circulation of the blood. In order that the public may not be deceived in regard to buying good horse brushes, we would take advantage of the present opportunity to recommend the old, and well known firm of J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street, who for many years have made it their business to sell good horse brushes. This firm also manufacture and sell all kinds of brushes, both wholesale and retail. The quality of their goods is always up to the standard, and the price is guaranteed. An examination is solicited.

HOMOEOPATHIC

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W. Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

AN OBSCURE LIFE.

An Exquisite Character Sketch.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Here is the record of an obscure life which may be worth the attention of that intelligent, well-to-do majority, which is made up, after all, of obscure people. It is a story which suits all classes and any time, yet perhaps this especial time best, when men and women in the city who have anxiously tried to be of service to God and their fellowmen are apt to be daunted and depressed by the contrast between the great work accomplished by others and their own domestic quiet labor. The story is of a poor seamstress in a mill town in Indiana, who was left a widow some fifteen years ago, dependent on her needle for her daily bread. She lived near one of the factories where hundreds of both sexes were employed, and night and morning large gangs of girls and men passed his door miserably hungry and gloomy, or more miserably boisterous. It was a mill where the hands are driven like cattle and regarded as cattle in every other sense. The woman who saw the young girls pass so often that she learned to know their faces, pitied them as a mother might have done. Indeed, we question if she had any exceptional quality or means of influence in the world other than her motherly nature. She was an uneducated, homely little body, but with patience and tenderness enough in her heart to serve all the children in the world. "I wanted," she said, "to give these girls a chance like other women; they had no chance as it was to be anything better than the mules which drew away the stuff they spun."

Our readers will imagine, no doubt, that by some virtuous hocus-pocus, such as we read of in reform-novels, she suddenly converted the mill into a model abode of order and refinement, and made of its drunken, vicious inmates amiable Christian characters. We have read of such a change being produced by bringing the mill girls in to listen to Beethoven and Mrs. Browning. Our poor reformer took one—just one girl into her kitchen. She half starved herself to do that. She made the girl clean, and taught her to remain clean; taught her, too, to scrub, wash, cook, and tell the truth. It took years to accomplish so much; years of patience and self-sacrifice. When she had finished, instead of a coarse dirty animal, she had molded for use and service in the world a clean-minded honest woman, with skillful hands and intelligent brain. She took one after another of these wretched girls and trained them as seamstresses, cooks, chambermaids, at her own cost of time and money. Situations were readily found for them; the housekeepers of the town soon discovered how different the women were whom she had trained from any others; but she never parted with them unless she was confident that the work she had begun would be carried on in the same hearty spirit. In two cases the girls whom she thus adopted were deformed and sickly. These both remained with her until her death, supporting themselves by some light handiwork. In other cases they were rescued from worse places than the mill. A few of the girls became sincere Christians, but all (except one) led virtuous, honest, useful lives. One peculiar effect of her training was that her pupils caught from her her own genial, helpful spirit; they were missionaries of kindness in their humble world; and a cheerful face in a cook, or gentle, tender manner in a nursemaid, are not merits so common as to be despised.

The widow and her work were never known to fame, even in the town where she lived. People supposed when she took a larger house so as to accommodate more inmates that she kept a kind of intelligence office, or a cheap boarding house, and there were not wanting many in her own rank of life to hint that she paid herself somehow from the labor of these poor; that she "feathered her nest well." None of the women whom she had helped ever wronged her by a suspicion. Next to God, whom she faithfully tried to teach them to serve, they believe in her. If she had proved a humbug, the faith of many a poor soul in His goodness would have been shaken, for all they knew of the goodness or beauty or pleasure he has sent into the world they knew through this poor woman. There were other women who could preach of Christ by words more effectually than she; some of them, quite as uncultured, had a "gift of "prayer," or a real native eloquence which moved their hearers in class-meeting or the church. Aunt Hannah, as she was called, never spoke in class or meeting; she was slow and dull of speech anywhere. She often no doubt felt her deficiencies bitterly, and wished that she could serve her Master in some great and striking way. It seemed a poor commonplace thing to her, as it may to our readers, to teach girls how to make or wear clothes neatly, or to cook a savory dinner; to watch and labor incessantly day after day, year after year, to wipe out this or that little fault, to strengthen a weak virtue. She would have been glad, no doubt, as we all would, to convert the great masses of vice and uncleanness in the world into purity and goodness, in an hour—to play Divine Providence, in a word. Instead, she had small, coarse work set before her, and did it. Of another woman it was said, "She hath done what she could," when she annointed her Savior's head with precious ointment.

MARRIED.

COVERT—SULLIVAN—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. A. W. Butts, January 29, 1876, Mr. ROBERT L. COVERT and Miss KATE SULLIVAN, all of this city.

WEDDING GIFTS.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF

BRONZES,

Clocks, Side Pieces and Groups.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,
93 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.

☞RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117 Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

FLOWERS of the finest quality, for Weddings, Banquets, Receptions, &c., in every desired style. Also, Canary Birds, Gold Fish, Bird Cages, Fern Cases, Christmas Trees, Ground Pine Wreathing, Hartford Fern, Autumn Leaves, Aquaria, Ornamental Grasses, Immortelles, Bird Seed, Bird's Nests, &c., &c., &c.

Floral Decorations a Specialty.

Estimates furnished when requested.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
119 Smithfield street (opposite the Postoffice).

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,696,812.96.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1875, $3,255,748
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 10.
A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of the entire and valuable stock of Goods in the store of the late PHILIP GRAEFF, No. 87 Market street, consisting of the Finest and Costliest

Silks, Satins, Cashmeres,
Velvets and Silk Poplins,
Laces, Flowers and
Dress Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
REDUCED 50 TO 75 PER CENT.,

And far below Factory Cost, affording the Greatest Bargains ever known in this City.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, and following days till entire stock is sold.

NO. 87 MARKET STREET.

L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., January 31, 1876.

The probabilities are that the Mississippi river will continue to rise at stations south of Cairo, where it is now two feet and a half above the danger line. The Ohio will fall at stations above Evansville.

CINCINNATI, January 30, 1876.

Forty-seven feet six inches; falling. Clear and cold. Arrived—Emma Graham, Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, January 30, 1875.

Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati, 8 P. M.; Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 8; J. S. Neel, New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Peytona, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 4; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 4; E. D. Hobbs, Wheeling, 6; Colorado, Vicksburg, 7. Departed—Turner, New Orleans, 8 P. M.; Andy Baum, Memphis, 9; Belle Memphis, Memphis, 11; J. S. Neel, Ohio river, 9 A. M.; Peytona, Louisville, 2 P. M.; E. D. Hobbs, St. Louis, 7; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 8. River 42 feet 6 inches; rising. Clear; mercury 32.

EVANSVILLE, January 30, 1876.

Clear and cold; mercury 22 to 36; wind from the east. River 43 feet; rising. Down—Dick Johnson, 8 A. M.; Morning Star, 11 last night; Grey Eagle, 1 P. M. to-day; Nashville, 2; Evansville, 4. Up—Commonwealth, noon; Aggie, 7 P. M. Very little business.

LOUISVILLE, January 30, 1876.

Mild and clear. Arrived—Parker and Morgan, Cincinnati. Departed—Morgan, New Orleans; Parker, Memphis. River falling; 30 feet in canal and 28 feet on falls.

MEMPHIS, January 30, 1876.

River rising steadily. Departed—Turner and Quincy, New Orleans. The Susie Silver is due up.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Arrived—The steamships Holland, from London, Frisia, from Hamburg, China and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, Elysia from Glasgow, and Pereire from Havre.

LONDON, January 29.—The steamships Java and Idaho, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Arrived—The steamers Oder, from Bremen, and Germanic, from Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, January 30.—The steamer P. Calard, from Rotterdam, for New York, put in here to-day with her machinery disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, January 30.—The steamer Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDING—TWO SINGLE Gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms and boarding by applying at No. 100 Taylor avenue, Allegheny.

TO LET.

TO LET—A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING of 12 rooms, kitchen and bath-room, double parlor, Boston range in kitchen with hot and cold water arrangement. For terms apply on the premises, No. 68 First avenue, or to A. HARTUPEE, corner First avenue and Short street, city. a53

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HOUSE with mansard roof, situated on Ditbridge street, Oakland, containing 8 rooms, stable, and all modern improvements. Inquire at 137 Third avenue, Pittsburgh. a47

TO LET—OFFICES IN IRON BANK Block, corner Sixth avenue and Wood street. Inquire of JOHN FLOYD, American Bank. a46

TO LET—2 GOOD LARGE WAREHOUSES, with offices. Inquire at office of Estate of JAMES WOOD, No. 114 Water St. a26

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1ST, A DESIRABLE store room on first floor of Library Hall building. Inquire of CHAS. J. CLARKE, 44 Wood street. a24

TO LET.—THREE STORY BRICK House, No. 155 Fourth avenue, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of H. W. STRICKLER, No. 5 Sixth avenue, second floor. a35

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH GOOD BOARDING, at No. 148 THIRD AVENUE.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 21 Smithfield street, from the first of April next. Inquire as above. a19

TO LET—ROOM SECOND FLOOR front, No. 1 Sixth street, now Sewing Machine Sales Room. Desirable for business or office.

TO LET—STORE BUILDING, NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street, now occupied by R. S. Davis & Co. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & Co., 49 Sixth street. z95

TO LET—TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 45 Third Avenue. All modern improvements. Wash House and Drying Room. Enquire at No. 82 MARKET STREET.
a1 B. OPPENHEIMER.

TO LET—WOOD STREET WAREHOUSE—That 3-story brick warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, next door People's National Bank, now occupied by John P. Dean as a hardware store, to rent from April 1. Apply to MELLOR & HOENE, 79 Fifth avenue. z85

TO LET—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from the head of Federal street, Double Brick House of Eleven Rooms, with Bath-room and Wash-room. About 4 acres of Orchard, Garden and Shrubbery. Stabling and Carriage House, &c. Inquire of W. B. PUSEY, 19 Sherman avenue, Allegheny City. a5

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second Engine Lathes, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Harness Leather, Fair Bridle, Fair Skirting, Lace Leather, &c. THORP & CO., 144 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING sites of one acre or more in Bellevue 4 miles from Federal street Station. R. H. HUGHES, Real Estate and Mortgage Broker, 196 Fourth avenue. a27

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street, R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at
JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY PARK PROPERTY AT A SACRIFICE—Brick House of seven rooms and finished attic, hot and cold water, gas, &c., fronting 22 feet on the Park, for $6,000. This is the best bargain in property offered in Allegheny. Enquire of JAMES IRWIN, Real Estate Office, 47 Federal street, Allegheny. 38:3

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS and finished attic, with modern improvements, consisting of five marble mantles, bath room with hot and cold water, Boston range with heaters. Also, washhouse with stationary tubs. The above property is situated in a splendid neighborhood, and is considered one of the best built houses in the Seventeenth ward; has side lot 30x107, with 20 feet alley in the rear. Price and terms reasonable. Inquire of J. J. SHUTTERLY, 4318 Butler street, Seventeenth ward. ja27-a41

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, with 12 acres of ground suitable for gardening, on Hiland avenue. Will be sold in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

To Let, a Room 33x65 feet, with power. Inquire of

S. LOGAN,
53 Corner Twenty-sixth and Penn streets.

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS,
Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap at

Duquesne Wagon Works,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done.

a6:M C. COLEMAN & SON.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..........Managers.

Farewell Engagement of the famous Tragic Actor, Mr.

BARRY SULLIVAN,

Previous to his return to Europe, supported by Mr. J. F. CATHCART and Mrs. EFFIE ELLSLER.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1876,

RICHARD III.

Duke of Gloster......Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN.

Barry Sullivan Matinee on Saturday.

☞TRIMBLE'S VARIETY THEATRE.

FRED. AIMS..........Manager.

W. J. THOMPSON..........Director of Amusements.

MONDAY, January 31st, first appearance of the Illusionist, Miss Angie Schott, The Big Four—Smith, Waldron, Lester and Allen, Miss Alice D'Erina, Miss Lotta Forrest, John T. Kelly, Joe Morton, Collins Brothers, Stewart Sisters, Frank Mara, Bertie Rheinhart, Mollie Wilson, and the Mammoth Company, Female Minstrels, Female Minstrels. Family Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

☞LIBRARY HALL.

EX-PRIEST

FATHER GERDEMAN,

Of Philadelphia, will Lecture at Library Hall,

On Monday Evening, January 31st,

AT 7½ P. M. SUBJECT:

POPERY VS. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75c. Tickets can be had at the Box Office, Library Hall, on Monday. Office open at 10 A. M.

☞LIBRARY HALL.

For Four Nights and Saturday Matinee,

Commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, 1876. A CARNIVAL OF FUN.

MAFFITT & TYLER'S

(Of the late G. L. Fox, New York,)

Humpty Dumpty Combination.

A Complete Organization of PANTOMIMISTS and SPECIALTY ARTISTS.

Box sheet open at Hale's Music Store, Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3D, 1876, at 3½ o'clock P. M., improved property within the reach of industrious men, three convenient comfortable dwellings, second square from the line of Pleasant Valley Passenger cars, on Gallagher street, Second ward, Allegheny; the houses are divided by double brick walls, and will be sold separately; they contain 6 rooms each, are supplied with water, gas, water closets, inside shutters, marble mantels, halls, porticos and mansard roofs; the lots fronting 20 feet each on Gallagher street, extend 85 feet to the rear. Terms—$600 cash—balance in 6 equal annual payments, with interest; extravagant prices are not expected, as it is the design to offer inducements to buyers for homes or safety and profit to place their money. Thoughtful persons seeking investments will be convinced that these are the periods to buy, when prices are at the lowest ebb.

a48 JAMES W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY,
MACHINE AND
MILL FURNISHING SHOPS,

Belonging to the Estate of Wm. J. Anderson, deceased, situate No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, on

Thursday, the 3d Day of February, 1876,

At 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the GOOD WILL, LEASE, FIXTURES and MACHINERY and PATTERNS of this establishment will be sold at PUBLIC SALE.

This machinery is constructed in the most improved and scientific manner, and consists of BORING and TURNING LATHES, having capacity for doing work of from one to eighteen feet in diameter, and almost any length. Large and small PLANING MACHINES, Shaping and Pulley TURNING LATHES, DRILLING and SCREW CUTTING MACHINES, &c., &c.

A most extensive variety of PATTERNS, consisting of almost every proportion of BEVEL SPUR and MITRE WHEELS, FLANGES, GUDGEONS, HANGERS and COUPLING and the finest line of IRON PULLEY PATTERNS from four inches to forty-eight inches in diameter. Core boxes and other fixtures for making pulleys of almost any diameter and width of face. A full and complete outfit of Flasks, (iron and wood), Rings, Core Boards, etc., for carrying on a successful foundry. One of the best constructed Core Ovens in the State.

The business was established in 1847, and has SPECIAL FACILITIES for many kinds of work, particularly MILL FURNISHING. Lease has eleven years to run from July 1, 1875.

The construction of the new bridges at the Point in the immediate vicinity of this property has much increased its business facilities.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months, with interest upon approved notes, secured by satisfactory mortgage upon the property sold.

MALCOLM HAY, Administrator,
289-M 152 Fourth avenue.

VIENNA
Glycerine Soap

25 Gross just received for Winter use. This Celebrated Soap contains one-third part of Sarg's Pure Glycerine. Price, 3 Cakes, 50 Cents. Also, a large lot of Brecknell's Skin Soap, Low's, Lubin's, &c., all direct Importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. & Fourth Ave.

PORTABLE GAS
READING LIGHTS

In great variety, beautiful designs, exquisitely finished, with Argand burner and richly decorated shade.

Tate, Munden & Tate
313 Liberty Street.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner
Penn Avenue and 6th Street.

Robt. Davis,
GRAIN CHOPPING MILL
Corner 31st Street and A. V. R. R.

White Corn Meal in paper sacks or by the barrel. Yellow Chopped Feed by the cwt., ton or car load. Grinding done to order for parties furnishing their own grain. Track connections in mill to all points. Can loaded in bulk or bags without hauling. Orders by mail promptly filled.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
Slate Roofers,
AND DEALERS IN
SLATE OF VARIOUS COLORS,
OFFICE, 354 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly attended to.
Repairing neatly done.

HEADACHE.

It is an established fact that the EXTRACT OF CRANBERRIES and HEMP, combined by Dr. J. P. MILLER, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of Dyspeptic, Nervous or Sick Headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills; 50 cts. a box. Sent by mail. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.